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The Irish Times.

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

VOL. I. Nº 249 SUBSCRIPTION {STAMPED..... 1 12 0 / UN-STAMPED..... 1 6 0

DUBLIN, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1860.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL.—Mr. HARRIS, in conjunction with Mr. WILLERT BEALE, has the honour to announce a short series of ITALIAN OPERAS, To commence on Monday, February 27th, Supported by the following eminent artistes:—

Mdlle. Piccolomini
Madame Borchardt
Madame Gramaglia
and
Madame Rudersdorff,
Signor Belart,
Signor Mercuriali,
and
Signor Alavilla,
Signor Altighieri,
Signor Castelli,
Signor Allara
and
Mr. Patey.
(Primo Basso del Teatro Reggio Torino.)

Prompter, Signor Fontana.
Regisseur, Signor Grua.
Conductor, Signor Arditi.
Leader, Mr. Levey.

On Monday, February 27th, TRAVIATA.

Violetta,	Mdlle. Piccolomini.
Alfredo,	Signor Belart.
Germont,	Signor Altighieri.
Flora,	Madame Gramaglia.
Baron,	Signor Allara.
Marchese,	Signor Castelli.
Gaston,	Sig. or Mercuriali.

On Tuesday, Feb. 28th, LA FIGLIA DEL REGGIMENTO.
On Wednesday, February 29th, LUCREZIA BORGIA.

Private Boxes, 5 Guineas—Stalls, 3 Guineas; Dress Circle, 8s.; Second Circle, 5s.; Pit, 3s.; Lower Gallery, 2s.; Upper Gallery, 1s.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE. On This (MONDAY) EVENING, FEB. 20th, 1860. Free list entirely suspended. Last Night of the Season. Benefit of Mr. H. WEBB. Eighth appearance of Mr. T. C. KING. Last Appearance of Mr. CHARLES WEBB. The celebrated Fiddist, Mr. JOHN YOUKS, has kindly tendered his services.

City of Dublin Bell-Ringers.

Will be performed Massinger's Celebrated Play, entitled A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS.

Sir Giles Overreach,	Mr. T. C. King.
Marrall,	Mr. Charles Webb.
Justice Greedy,	Mr. H. Webb.
Margaret,	Miss Annie Parker.

Skipping-Rope Dance, Miss Merriton.
Solo on the Piccolo, "The Carnival of Venice," Mr. John Young.
After which (First Time) the celebrated Comic Drama, entitled TWOULD PUZZLE A CONJUROR.

Van Dinder,	Mr. W Ellerton.

City of Dublin Bell-Ringers.

Iconoclate with, Last Time (compressed into three Acts), Shakspere's COMEDY OF ERRORS.

Dromio of Ephesus	Mr. H. Webb
Dromio of Syracuse	Mr. C. Webb
Adriana	Miss Rosie King
Luciana	Miss Minnie Davis

Boxes, 2s.; Pit 1s.; Lower Gallery, 6d.; Upper ditto, 3d. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Boxes, 1s.; Pit, 6d.

Children under Twelve Half-price to Boxes and Pit.

*** Notice.—The Queen's Theatre will be Re-Opened To-morrow, Tuesday, 21st February, for an After-Season of Six Weeks. Nights of Performance:—Every Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, & Saturday.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!! TO-NIGHT!!! CONCERT ROOM, ROTUNDO. (Entrance under the Clock.)

KRATKY BASCHIK, THE GREAT HUNGARIAN WIZARD AND MUSICIAN, Will have the honour of giving his Grand Concerts every Evening, on the "Cor Melodicon" (or four horns in one), and the "Xmo Harmonica," together with his inimit-able entertainment of ENTRANCING ILLUSIONS; Or, TWO HOURS IN WONDER WORLD.

Under the immediate distinguished Patronage of the Officers of the Dublin Garrison, who have kindly permitted the Bands of all the regiments at present stationed in Dublin to attend each evening and give selections:—

The splendid Band of the 15th Hussars To-night.

Doors open at Half-past Seven. To commence at Eight o'clock. Numbered Reserved Seats, 3s.; Reserved, 2s.; Promenade, 1s.; Children under 12 Half-price. Carriages at Half-past 10 o'clock. Grand Morning Performances on Tuesday, 21st; Saturday, 25th; and Tuesday, 28th, at Two o'clock.

*** The Original Autographs obtained by Professor Baschik, from her Majesty and all the Crowned Heads of Europe, may be seen at Mr. Ross's, 7, Westmoreland-street, where Tickets can be had and seats secured.

LONG-ROOM, ROTUNDO. HAMILTON'S DIORAMA OF ITALY will open, on THIS DAY.

PROSPECTUS OF A SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF CHRISTIAN BENEFICENCE.

OBJECTS:

1. To encourage the professing Christians to set apart a Scriptural proportion not less than a tenth of their means and income for religious and charitable purposes.

2. To induce them to adopt generally the system of "Weekly offerings," as commanded by the Apostle of the Gentiles:—"On the first day of the week let every one of you lay him by in store as the Lord hath prospered you."

3. To inculcate a sense of individual responsibility with regard to the wise and effectual application of our voluntary offerings to God.

ORGANISATION:

1. The Society to consist of Christians of various denominations who approve of its objects, and who subscribe not less than Ten Shillings per annum to its funds.

2. Its affairs to be managed by a President, Secretary, Treasurer, and Committee consisting of not less than fifteen Members, who shall be elected annually by the subscribers.

3. The Committee to meet on the first Wednesday of January, April, July, and October, five to form a quorum; and an annual meeting of the subscribers and friends to be held during the month of April, in London, Dublin, or such other central place as may be convenient, at which the Report of the Society shall be submitted, and its officers selected.

OPERATIONS:

1. To advocate, by means of the platform, press, and pulpit, the principles of the Society, and thereby extend its membership.

2. To conduct from a central office the correspondence of the society, and seek to increase its influence throughout the Empire.

3. To employ such other agency as the Committee may deem expedient, and enlist the co-operation of all who may be disposed to forward its objects.

P.S.—A Provisional Committee (with power to add to its number), has now been formed. Communications may be addressed to Rev. Robert G. Cather, A.M., 9, Eustace-street, Dublin.

CASHEL AND EMLY DIOCESAN CHURCH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

A special meeting of the Members of the Cashel and Emly Diocesan Church Education Society was held in the Library at Cashel, on the 16th February, 1860, at which many clergymen of the Diocese were present.

The chair was taken by the Rev. RICHARD FRENCH LAURENCE, Treasurer of Cashel, and Rector of Littleton.

Letters from several clergymen, who were unable to attend, expressing their approval of the object of the meeting, having been read, the following resolutions, recently passed by their clerical brethren of the Diocesan of Waterford and Lismore, were unanimously adopted:—

1.—That earnestly desiring to see the long-continued conflict on the subject of Education in Ireland brought to a close, we are anxious that a modification of the rules of the Board should be made, whereby we might be enabled conscientiously to co-operate with the National System of Education.

2.—That we remain as firmly convinced as ever that the struggle of the Church Education Society for the free use of the Bible in its schools is founded on principle, and therefore neither the extravagant demands of the Roman Catholic Prelates on the one hand, nor the adhesion of the Wesleyans to the present system on the other hand, has altered our duty, or can be a reason for our abandonment of the position which we have hitherto maintained. We refused adherence to the National Board upon principle, and to that principle we hope with the blessing of God, to adhere.

3.—That we are always ready to uphold the just rights of parental authority. We should wish parents to have full power to select schools for their children, but when the rules of a school are known, we do not concede to parents a right to require that their children selected for them. We seek to use no more compulsion than all public bodies who keep schools use. In all endowed schools, or schools supported by Government grants, the children are compelled (we will use the obnoxious term) to conform to the rules of the school. In the National Schools of England all the scholars are compelled to read the Scriptures and the Formularies of the Church; in the British and Foreign School Society's schools the children are compelled to read the Bible; in the Roman Catholic Schools in England the children are compelled to read the Roman Catholic Catechism and not to read the Bible.—We seek no further compulsion.

(Signed) A. H. LEECH, Cit. / J. F. MORTON, Cit. } Secretaries.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO ROMAN CATHOLICS. Roman Catholic Friends, come to the Debate in the CORRIG-AVENUE Meeting, on Monday Evening, Feb. 20, 1860, at half-past SEVEN o'clock.

Chairman—Mr. MATTHEW TRACY.

Subject—"Is THE LIVING AND GLORIFIED BODY OF CHRIST IN EVERY DEAD HOST ON EARTH?"

Roman Catholic friends, come and hear

WATERFORD AND LIMERICK RAILWAY. (Half-yearly Meeting, 23rd February.) SHAREHOLDERS' COMMITTEE ROOMS, COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS.

The Committee meet daily to receive communications from Shareholders, whom they respectfully advise to withhold their proxies in favour of local parties that are seeking for them to the detriment of the Company.

(By order,) W. F. GREENE, J. HANLY, } Hon. Secs.

Commercial Buildings, 4th February, 1860.

ADELAIDE HOSPITAL BAZAAR. The Friends of the Adelaide Hospital are requested to take Notice that the BAZAAR will be held in the ROTUNDO during the first week in March.

SPIRIT TRADE COMMITTEE. At a Meeting of this Committe, held on Wednesday, the 15th, at 28, William-street—

ALDERMAN MOYLAN in the Chair—

Resolved—"That a memorial on behalf of the Spirit Dealers be forwarded without delay to the Right Honourable the Chancellor of the Exchequer, urging upon him the justice of placing home-made spirits under the same regulations as foreign spirits, in the mode of paying duty on the actual quantity and strength only, when delivered from the Queen's warehouses."

"That the hon. sec. be requested to communicate with our city and county Members, and the various representatives from Ireland in Parliament."

Money.

MONEY ADVANCED. Merchants, Tradesmen, and others, can be accommodated with Cash, in small amounts and upwards, on Personal or other Security, at a moderate rate of Interest, to be repaid by instalment, as may be agreed on. The amount advanced in full.

All business applications will be negotiated, and early attention given.—Address to WILLIAM HYDE, 30, LAMPETER-STREET, London E.

BILLS at Three Months, and other Securities Negotiated. Apply, by letter only, to "L. M.," 24, Grafton-street.

Auctions.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION AT THE BROKER'S OFFICE, COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS, DUBLIN, On the 21st day of FEBRUARY next, At the hour of One o'clock in the afternoon, by order of HENRY BROWN, Esq., Of No. 2, College-green, Dublin, Liquidator of the Royal Irish Fisheries (Company (Limited).

LOT No. 1.

All the estate, right, title, and interest of James Edward Stopford, Esq., as managing director of said company, in a PLOT of GROUND, STORE and PREMISES on the Merchant's Road, leading from Eyres-square to the New Quay in the county of the town of Galway, containing, in front to said road 54 feet, including half the party walls on the east and west sides, in the rear 60 feet, and in depth, from front to rear, on the east side 140 feet, and on the west side 124 feet, be the said several admeasurements more or less, with steam saw mills on the premises.

LOT No. 2.

A most valuable PLOT OF GROUND fronting the new Floating Dock, containing 130 feet lineal frontage to said dock, and adjoining Mr. Yorke's holding.

Lot No. 1, as held under lease, dated 27th September, 1820, for three lives (all in being) or 61 years, from 25th March, 1817, at a yearly rent of £5 17s. Irish, equivalent to £5 8s., British currency.

A large sum has been expended on this lot in the erection of stores, sail loft, and other conveniencies suitable for ship building, for which, or any other line of business requiring room, the concerns are well circumstanced. The late owner paid £250 for the interest in the lease, and expended since upwards of £2000 on the concerns.

Lot No. 2 is held under agreement for sale from the Galway Harbour Commissioners and the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland, for a term of 99 years, yearly rent £20 5s.

This lot, by reason of its fronting the new Floating Dock, where ships of the largest tonnage can lie, its proximity to and being in line with the extensive building in course of erection by the Great Western and Atlantic Steam Ship Company, renders it a most valuable plot for any business requiring space; besides it also forms part of the rear boundary of Lot No. 1, which, if taken with it, would afford a double front.

The foregoing lots will be sold together or separately.

The abstract of title and conditions of sale can be seen at the offices of the Liquidator, No. 2, College-green, or of his Solicitor, J. T. SCALLAN, Esq., Chambers, 9, Westmoreland-street; or at the office of JAMES FOXALL, Broker, Commercial Buildings, Dublin.

☞ The Liquidator has received notice that an application has been made to Parliament for a Line of Railway to run right through Lot No. 1.

Music.

WILHEM'S SCIENTIFIC SYSTEM OF VOCAL MUSIC (its Theory and Practice), Solmisation, Vocalisation, "Sight and Part Singing" as practised at the Conservatoire de Paris, the Royal Academy, London, &c.

Mr. Gaskin's Morning Elementary Class (Ladies), First Lesson, Wednesday next, at 12 o'clock. N.B.—The Course to consist of 30 lessons. Fee One Guinea.

Private Class Rooms, 40, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET.

Mr. Gaskin's Upper Singing Classes (Ladies), this day at 2 o'clock. Ladies and Gentlemen, this evening, at 8 o'clock. Mr. Gaskin's Advanced Elementary Class (Ladies), to-morrow (Tuesday), at 2 o'clock; Gentlemen, 8 o'clock.

*** Just Published, a New Edition of Mr. Gaskin's new Song and Duet, "Who has not felt."

TO CLERGYMEN, ORGANISTS, &c. Shortly will be published, in One Vol., cloth, 3s. 6d., THE IRISH PAROCHIAL CHANT-BOOK; with an Introductory Essay, and Rules for Chanting in Parochial Churches.

By H. TENDALL, Mus. Doc., Organist of the King's Hospital, Dublin.

The work will contain upwards of 150 of the best Chants, Responses, Glorias, and Sanctuses, by ancient and modern composers of celebrity, arranged in short score for four voices, or organ, and will be the cheapest, most extensive, and really serviceable collection ever published in Ireland. Upwards of one thousand copies are already subscribed for, and to secure its adoption in all Churches and Cathedrals, &c., Organists are respectfully invited to send MSS. of their original or favourite Chants, &c., to the Editor, without delay, and if approved of they will be inserted as an addition to the work.

The First Edition will contain a List of Subscribers; and Clergymen, Organists, &c., will please send their names and addresses, stating Number of Copies they will require, to

TENDALL, 9, EAGLE-TERRACE, (Upper Leeson-street, Dublin.)

Publications.

Price 4d.; by Post 5d.

MASTERS AND SERVANTS. 2nd Edition enlarged THE LAW DEFINED AS BETWEEN MASTERS AND SERVANTS IN IRELAND, By GEORGE POWELL, Secretary to the late Registration Society for Servants in Dublin.

To be had at the Office, No. 2, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET (opposite Nelson's Pillar), and at all Booksellers.

Price One Shilling.

A VISIT TO A RELIGIOUS BAZAAR IN EXETER HALL.

"An unquestionable evil is in this little book faithfully exposed."—"To all who desire to guard against the dangers which too often arise from the present mode of conducting 'Religious Bazaars,' we commend this little book."—*Christian Examiner*, London: Wertheim, Macintosh, and Hunt, 24, Paternoster-row. Dublin: William Curry and Co., Upper Sackville-street; George Herbert, Grafton-street.

"We live in a day in which the Church of Christ, and too many of her Ministers, have come down from the lofty ground of pure Christian principle and motive in the matter of giving. Our very charity is mixed with dross—the dross of self-indulgence and carnal excitement. We build hospitals for Christ's sake and for Christ's poor; schools for Christ's lambs; Churches for Christ's worship; we uncover Christ's Ministers in their poverty, by the degrading expedients of bazaars and fancy fairs and musical festivals. The purse strings are loosened by the miserable *quid pro quo* of so much pleasure for so much money.

—Extracts from a Sermon preached before the Church Missionary Society in London, May 3, 1858, by the Rev. John C. Miller, D.D.

Houses and Lands.

MOYVALLEY HOUSE, and 70 acres of prime LAND, nearly all under grass, to be LET, Furnished or unfurnished, or the Interest sold. This fine house, which is in complete order, fit for the reception of a family of distinction, contains five handsome reception rooms, and 20 principal bed-rooms, water-closets, excellent basement, large front and back halls, handsome conservatory, with ornamental fountain; attached are flower, fruit, and vegetable gardens, which are tastefully laid out and fully stocked, surrounded by pleasure grounds and lawn. It is situate in a picturesque, highly cultivated, and sporting country, on the Midland Great Western Railway, one hour's drive from Dublin, and convenient to Moyvalley Station, which is the post-office of the district. The offices consist of coach-house, stabling for ten horses, a large farm-yard, containing barn, cow-house, piggeries, poultry-house, extensive cattle sheds, steam boiler, and laundry. This beautiful concern is suited for a nobleman or gentleman's residence, a college, or educational institution, or for a hydropathic establishment, in which capacity it has been successfully employed for some time. There is attached a complete bath-house, 80 feet long, containing a swimming bath, vapour baths, hot and cold receiving and shower baths, and douche baths with a never failing supply of the purest spring and soft water.—Application for terms and orders to view to be made to Mr. J. W. SWITZER, 46, Wicklow-street, Dublin.

THE Interest in a Lease of a House, an 1 Four Acres of Ground, at KINGSTOWN, to be Sold a bargain—Lease for forty-one years, with clause of surrender—RACEFIELD HOUSE, ten minutes' walk from Salthill and Kingstown Stations. It contains Nine Bedrooms, Servants' ditto, and two Sitting-rooms, Pantry, Kitchen, Water Closets, Bathroom, Stable and Coachhouse, large Garden, and nearly Four Acres of prime Land, half of which is in meadow, and the rest in grazing and preparing for potato ground; with a good-sized Lodge in the field. The owner has laid out in permanent repairs, within the last two years, upwards of £200. £150 will be taken for his Interest in same, if disposed of this week. Apply to H. MACLEAN, House and Land Agent, 6, Westmoreland-street.

TO BE LET—THE HOUSE, No. 1, ANNFIELD-TERRACE, BOOTERSTOWN-AVENUE, containing six Apartments, with two Waterclosets, Kitchen, Scullery, Coalvaults, Pantries, &c.; Gardens front and rear, and a full supply of best Pump Water, within five minutes' walk of the Booterstown Railway Station.

For Terms, apply to Mr. ALFORD, Builder, 97, Middle Abbey-street.

HOUSE WANTED.—Wanted, in the immediate vicinity of Portobello or Charlemont Bridges, a House, with Garden attached. Rent, including taxes, not to exceed £40 per annum. Address "G. H. S.," 34, Anglier-street.

LAW CHAMBERS.—To LET, Two good Rooms, in first-rate order, having been recently papered and painted. Apply on the premises to Mr. BOWER, at 206, Great Brunswick-street.

FURNISHED LODGINGS, at 75, Mountain View-terrace, Harold's-cross, opposite Leinster-road. To be let, separately or together, to suit parties, a Parlour, a Drawingroom, and two Bedrooms, well furnished. Terms moderate.

Medical.

Established 1817.

PHYSICIANS' AND SURGEONS' PRESCRIPTIONS, FAMILY RECIPES, &c., Accurately and punctually Prepared, at BUTLER'S Medical Hall, 54, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, By duly qualified Compounders.

February, 1860.

THE WATER CURE IN THE COUNTY WICKLOW.

W. ALFRED JOHNSON, Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh, M.D., and L.A.C., London (son of Dr. Edwd. Johnson, of Great Malvern), author of "Domestic Practice of Hydropathy," "Life, Health, and Disease," "Theory and Principles of Hydropathy," "Results of Hydropathy," &c.), has built a Hydropathic Establishment at Delgany (in the midst of the beautiful scenery of the county), which is conducted on the Hydropathic principles adopted in Malvern. From its sheltered situation and gravelly nature of its soil, Delgany affords a very suitable residence for invalids desiring Hydropathic treatment during the winter months.

"Bedside Letters on Hydropathy," by Doctor W. Alfred Johnson (Third Edition, enlarged, with forty-eight additional Cases), post free from the Author for Twenty-Six Stamps.

"Dr. Johnson deals with the topic in the truest spirit of the scientific physician."—*Warder*.

Dr. Johnson may be consulted at 27, Kildare-street, Dublin, every Monday, from Two to Four.

CONFIDENTIAL CONSULTATIONS. 27, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET, DUBLIN. Messrs. C. & J. DAY may be consulted on all cases of Nervous, Mental, or Physical Debility, Languor, Depression of Spirits, Painful Dreams, Loss of Appetite, Memory, &c.; and having great experience during an extensive practice, and received high honours and testimonials for their superior treatment of those diseases requiring confidential and skilful advice, they are enabled and guarantee a safe and speedy cure to those who are suffering from any of the above disorders. The system which Messrs. Day adopt does not require confinement, the use of mercury, copaiba, or any of those dangerous compounds which are invariably used by the unskilful in these complaints. Patients whose cases have been badly treated, neglected, or pronounced incurable, are particularly invited to pay a perfect cure being effected.

Fee, Ten Shillings. A guarantee given for the Cure.

Country Patients, by forwarding the Fee with full particulars of their complaint, will be promptly attended to.

Consultation Daily from Nine in the Morning till Nine at Night. On Sundays till Two o'clock.

Observe—27, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET, DUBLIN.

Landed Estates Court.

IN THE LANDED ESTATES COURT. SALE ON THE 12TH APRIL, 1860.

In the Matter of the Estate of George Hayward Lindsay, Esq., Owner; Charles Granby Burke, Esq., Petitioner; And in the Matter of the Estate of George Hayward Lindsay, Esq., Owner and Petitioner.

THE Landed Estates Court will, on THURSDAY, the 12th day of APRIL next, at the hour of Twelve o'clock Noon, At the Court, HENRIETTA-STREET, Dublin, In 19 Lots, the following Lands and Premises, situate in the COUNTY AND CITY OF DUBLIN, Held under Fee Farm Grants from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

No. on Map	Denominations.	Quantity of Land Statute Measure.	Mr. Byrne's Valuation.	Poor Law Valuation.	Gross Yearly Rent.	Head Rent.	Tithe Rent Charge.	Annual Profit Rent.	Observations.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1	The Lands of Smith's Court, otherwise Simmon's Court, situate in the Barony and County of Dublin.	167 1 9	1187 15 8	951 10 0	1079 3 11	687 8 5	12 11 7	369 4 11	This Lot has been sold to the Hon. Sidney Herbert.
2	Part ditto	4 0 12	54 0 0	34 10 0					
3	Part ditto	9 0 32	150 0 0	101 0 0			0 10 0	78 0 0	
4	Part ditto	3 1 23	39 17 0	26 0 0			0 4 0	20 0 0	
5	Part ditto	14 1 30	255 0 0	168 10 0			1 12 0	130 7 0	
6	Part ditto	3 2 0	46 0 0	30 0 0			0 6 0	23 0 0	
7	Part ditto	2 0 33	27 18 3	20 0 0			0 4 0	15 6 0	
8	Part ditto	0 3 8	12 0 0	8 0 0			0 1 10	6 3 0	
9	Part ditto	0 3 33	40 0 0	26 0 0			0 5 0	20 0 0	
10	Part ditto	2 2 15	17 10 0	9 5 0			0 2 0	7 0 0	
11	Part ditto	0 2 12	60 0 0	40 0 0			0 8 0	30 0 0	
12	Part ditto	0 2 12	60 0 0	40 0 0			0 8 0	30 0 0	
13	Part ditto	0 1 3	16 0 0	10 0 0			0 2 0	8 0 0	
14	Part ditto	15 1 1	200 0 0	130 0 0			0 26 0	100 0 0	
15	Part ditto	3 0 17	45 0 0	30 0 0			0 6 0	22 0 0	
16	Part ditto	2 1 15	34 0 0	22 0 0			0 4 6	17 0 0	
17	Part ditto	4 1 22	78 12 11	52 0 0			0 10 6	39 0 0	
18	Part ditto	1 1 11	15 0 0	10 0 0			0 2 0	7 10 0	
19	The Houses and Premises Nos. 108, 109, and 110, Bride-street, and Six Houses on the north side of Little Ship-street, in the City of Dublin.			54 10 0	15 0 0		0 3 0	14 17 0	This Lot has been sold.
				135 0 0	110 0 0	48 6 0		61 14 0	

Dated this 14th day of February, 1860.

C. E. DOBBS, Examiner.

These Lands are situated between Ball's Bridge and Merrion, adjoining the City of Dublin, and are of the best quality. Proposals for the purchase of all or any of the Lots will be received by the Solicitor having carriage of proceedings up to the 12th of March next, and submitted to the Judge for his approval.

For Rentals and further particulars apply at the Landed Estates Court, Henrietta-street, Dublin; or, to GUSTAVUS ROCHFORT WADE, Solicitor having the carriage of the proceedings, 5, Clare-street, Dublin.

Insurances.

DUBLIN ANNUITY SOCIETY, 16, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN. ESTABLISHED IN 1837. (Under the Acts of Parliament relating to Friendly Societies.)

Accumulated Fund	£26,000.
Annual Payment to Annuitants	1,800.
Paid to Annuitants since 1843	13,540

The Annual Subscription, which ranges from £3 to £10 10s., according to age, secures at present £50 a Year to Widows, Children, Sisters, Nieces, or other nominees of deceased Members.

Young Persons may nominate their Parents.

Females may become Members.

Members may subscribe for FOUR Annuities.

Members are entitled to a second nomination, in case of the deaths of their first Nominee.

Application, by letter or personally, to W. J. STOKES, Secretary.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 22 VIC., CAP. XV.

For the Assurance of Lives, Annuities, and the Guarantee of Fidelity in Situations of Trust.

CHIEF OFFICE—2, WATERLOO-PLACE, PALL-MALL, LONDON; DUBLIN—34, DAME-STREET.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£250,000.

With Powers of Increase to Half a Million.

The existing Revenue from Premiums exceeds £100,000 per Annum.

The Assets exceeds £220,000.

The Uncalled Capital exceeds £160,000.

PRESIDENT:

The Right Hon Thomas Milner Gibson, M.P.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Chairman, George Alexander Hamilton, Esq.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Three-fourths of the Profits are divisible amongst the Policy-holders on the "Profit Scale of Premiums," affording the advantages of Mutual Assurance, with the further security of a large subscribed capital.

Assurances are granted for £10,000 on a single life.

Premiums may be paid in one sum, or by yearly, half-yearly, or quarterly instalments.

[illegible] particulars as regards upon the duties and the assignment of responsibility or trust reposed. The terms are favourable, and of a liberal character, and considerable advantages are given to persons *Assuring their Lives in conjunction with Guarantee*.

The Guarantee Policies of this Society are authorised (by Special Act of Parliament) to be accepted by the Treasury Poor Law Board, and other Public Departments, and are already accepted by the leading London and Provincial Joint-Stock and Private Banks, the principal Railway Companies, Life and Fire Offices, Public Companies, Institutions, and Commercial Firms throughout the kingdom.

WILLIAM SHAW, Agent to the Society, 21, Dame-street, Dublin

PERSONS DESIROUS TO EFFECT LIFE ASSURANCES at the *smallest Outlay* are requested to examine the system of the LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND, whose Arrangements have been specially adopted with that view.

The ASSOCIATION was founded in 1838, and is one of the most extensive Life Offices in the Kingdom.

[illegible] SPECIALLY EMPOWERED by ROYAL CHARTER and ACT of PARLIAMENT, and kept up by Subscribers, with BOARDS of MANAGEMENT in LONDON, DUBLIN, EDINBURGH and GLASGOW, with AGENCIES throughout [illegible]

PROFIT SCHEME.—A Share of Profits is allotted Yearly to every Policy-holder of five years' standing, so as to reduce the premium certain for each subsequent year, to an amount not exceeding 3½ per cent. (namely 7s. 6d. per £10) of the Annual Premium.

[illegible] PROFITS OF £1000 EACH.

Amount Insured.	Bonus Added.	Total Sum Assured.
£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1000	144 10 0	1144 10 0
1000	144 10 0	1144 10 0
1000	144 10 0	1144 10 0

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Saturday Evening.

A very favourable change has taken place in the aspect of the Money Market generally since we last wrote; in fact, the late excitement has altogether subsided. Money has become much easier, and the demand for discount less active at the Bank; the best bills being done outside that establishment at one quarter or so under the Bank minimum; all apprehension, therefore, of increase in the rate of Discount is at an end, and the caution which has prevailed in moneyed circles, during the last few weeks, is now giving place to a more general confidence, a more cheerful tone, and greater disposition for business.

The great cause of this alteration in the value of money is, of course, owing to the movements of bullion; and we find that not only has the drain entirely ceased, but that an actual increase in the amount of specie has taken place the last, and previous weeks, with also a large and satisfactory addition to the reserves, owing principally to the Treasury balances. During the last week the increase in the reserve was as much as £491,525, and £127,970 in the stock of bullion, which now amounts to £15,105,287. The exchanges, also, are remaining in our favour, and shipments of gold are being made from the United States.

The Budget is to stand or fall on Monday night. We scarcely think that it will be rejected *in toto*. Such would overthrow the Government, and cause another appeal to the country, to the serious derangement of trade; and although there is scarcely an important favourable feature in all the plans proposed by the Chancellor, with the exception of the Paper-duty, there are many of them which, we must admit, are unavoidable, owing to the Treaty with France. The Opposition, however, are determined that some important changes must be made, before they will allow it to pass, and the Chancellor sees himself that he must succumb, in a considerable degree, and has written in consequence to the *Globe*, stating his willingness to receive, and, of course, act on, reasonable suggestions. The anxiety regarding the fate of the Budget had the effect of creating great excitement in the produce markets, as might be expected, and great firmness prevailed in all articles likely to be favourably affected.

English Funds were better this week, and very great firmness prevailed. The fluctuations were not great, however and quotations range about the same as last Saturday, but with rather an upward tendency.

In the Dublin market there was less business doing than the previous week, but prices were firm. The share market was pretty good, better prices were obtained, and there was a fair business. Several of the stocks were quoted *ex div.*

There was but little done in our Stock or Share Market to-day. As we stated before, Saturday is seldom a good business day. Consols were not dealt in; but there were sellers at 94¼. New Threes were done at 94; buyers at this price; sellers at a shade over. Local and Railway Debentures were not dealt in, but no change in value; National Banks are quoted at a slight advance, but sellers at the price; all other Banking Shares very steady. The principal change in Mining Shares has been an advance of three-eighths in General Mines, attributable to a continuation of the rumour about a discovery of slates, alluded to before, and to a further report that the zinc ore will likely turn out well; there were rather sellers, however, at the highest quotation. The Railway Market was very steady to-day; a rise of 10s. in Ballymenas, and buyers at the price; Belfast Junctions were slightly better, but rather sellers at the quotation; the price in Drogheda Shares show 15s. advance; they are still inquired for; no dealings in Great Southern and Western Stock, but buyers at last price; Midlands rather weak in tone; sellers at 53 seven-eighths, the £25 shares being done at one-eighth reduction; Waterford and Limericks done at one-eighth advance, and buyers; very little doing in Preference Shares; Cork and Bandon £6 per cents. quoted at previous price, but privately, the Atlantic Steam Shares realised an advance.

The market for City of Dublin Shares was at least one per cent. weaker in tone, owing to the formation of the "Dublin Traders' Steampacket Company," the probable establishment of which we noticed a fortnight since, but it is now an accomplished fact. The prospectus has been issued, and bears the names of those gentlemen before mentioned by us, with the exception of the solicitors, Messrs. D. and T. Fitzgerald, whose connection with the company is in itself a sufficient guarantee of its respectability. Monopoly generally gives rise to incivility, or at least an indisposition to go to any lengths to be obliging; and although we do not wish to charge the City of Dublin Company, we certainly think a good healthy opposition as most desirable, and heartily wish the new company every success—indeed, we are sure they will have it. They do not intend entering into any reckless opposition to the other existing companies so as to injure themselves, and the capital being very small, though quite sufficient for the purposes, a moderate profit will pay a handsome dividend; and we feel, therefore, pleasure in recommending the company to the consideration of our moneyed and commercial friends. The capital is fixed at £100,000, in 10,000 shares of £10 each. £3 to be paid on allotment.

The case of Kempston *v.* Butler came on for trial during the past week, and occupied several days. Although not fully reported in the papers, probably because the circumstances were so well known, it seems to us to have been one of great and general interest affecting, in fact, every householder in our city, and a case, therefore, deserving of our consideration. As we have every reason to understand that the plaintiff will push trial after trial until a verdict is given one way or the other, we feel we are scarcely justified, while the cause of action is still undecided, in swaying public opinion as to the legal merits of the case, which, no doubt, our friends of the long robe will discuss to their own satisfaction and profit. The equity of the case is, however, a different question, and we have every right to comment on it.

The case of the plaintiff is this:—He commences with a small capital; he invests it in the stock and good-will of an establishment in Grafton-street; for the latter he pays £500, and expends £100 more in fitting it up to his own requirements; he is getting on well, and is prospering; another trader purchases the house adjoining his, and employs an architect and builder to pull it down and erect another in its stead; he does so, and in doing it he withdraws the necessary support from the plaintiff's house, which, consequently, falls; the plaintiff takes an action against the builder, and, owing to some informality, is non-suited, losing some hundreds of pounds in costs; he takes a fresh action (the one we now allude to), and the jury disagree. The hardships of the plaintiff's case are these—he loses £600 original cost; his house, which he is bound to rebuild; his stock which was damaged, and sold for half or quarter price; his business connection, his time ever since, and some hundreds of pounds law costs, and all without doing a single action for which it appears he himself was to blame, as he states he cautioned the defendant relative to the danger his house was in; but the latter stated, all through, he had nothing to fear. This was, of course, only his opinion, and he probably feels that he should not be held responsible for that opinion; certain it is he strongly relies on the legal merits of his case, as his counsel would not allow the matter to be sent for arbitration, as suggested by one of the jurors. *Our* opinion may be wrong too, but we consider Mr. Kempston's case a very hard one, particularly so as we feel that the evil might have been averted, if due caution and consideration had been exercised.

This month is the one for the issue of nearly all the half-yearly reports of our railway companies, and the first we have to notice is that of the Dublin and Wicklow Company. It states the total receipts of the half-year ended 31st December, to have been £55,836 9s. and the profit, after deducting £18,515 6s. 10d. for working expenses, £37,321 2s. 9d., from which, after payment of £16,285 0s. 4d. to the Kingstown Company, is left a balance of £21,036 1s. 10d., to which is added £4,638 19s. from previous half-year, leaving a nett balance of £25,675 0s. 10d.; from this is deducted the sum of £8,747 14s. 8d. for rates, interest, taxes, &c., leaving the sum of £16,927 6s. 2d. available for the preference dividend due previous half year, amounting to £3,290 2s. 4d., and the preference dividend due last half-year, which will amount to £5,354—the remaining balance to be carried forward. It would pay a handsome dividend on the original stock; but the directors seem to think it more prudent not to pay any, and therefore we will delay further criticism till after the explanations at the half-yearly meeting.

The half-yearly report and statement of accounts of the Belfast Junction Railway Company have just been issued, and they appear to be highly satisfactory, so much so, as not to require any comment from us, except what is very favourable to the management. The per-centage of working expenses on the receipts seems to be less than that of any railway we are aware of being not quite thirty per cent. of the receipts. The total ordinary traffic for the half year amounted to £37,457 4s. 6d., the total revenue to £45,211 10s. 2d., which includes £5,517 9s. 1d. brought forward from the last half-yearly account. The total charges, after payment of interest on debentures, &c., amount to £17,869 18s., leaving £27,341 12s. 2d. available for dividend on the ordinary shares, out of which the directors purpose recommending a dividend at the rate of 4½ per cent. after the payment of which about £8,660 will remain to be carried to the next half year. The meeting will be held on the 29th instant.

The Waterford and Limerick Railway Company's statement of accounts is the best ever presented by that company, and it tells favourably for the management during the past six months. The receipts were £35,554, being about £3,300 in excess of the same period in 1858; the total working expenses have been £12,994, or 36½ per cent. of the receipts, and out of the balance of £22,560 there will remain, after deduction of the interest on Debentures and Preference Shares, £6,237 available for dividend on the ordinary shares, out of which the directors recommend a dividend at the rate of £2 per cent.; after which, a balance of £1,200 will remain, £500 of which is to be placed to the credit of the reserve fund. There are many topics in the report to which we would wish to draw attention, but we prefer waiting till after the half-yearly meeting, on the 23rd instant.

The directors of the Dublin and Drogheda Railway Company have presented the half-yearly report and statement of accounts, and in a form which, we think, is well worthy of imitation by other railway companies. The total traffic receipts are £48,461 15s. 9d., being an increase of £3,279 15s. 5d. on the receipts for the corresponding period in 1858. The particulars of the income and its distribution cannot be better stated than in the words of the report itself:—

"The nett profits of the half year, after providing for working and other expenses, interest on loans, and dividends on Preference Shares, amount to £18,613 1s. 3d. Out of this sum the directors recommend a dividend of 37s. 6d. on each £75 share, and of 12s. 6d. on each £25 share, being at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum. This dividend will amount to £14,341 17s. 6d., and leave a balance of £4,271 3s. 9d. The directors recommend that of this balance £3,000 should be placed to the credit of the reserve fund, and the remainder carried to the next account.

It appears, by a tabular statement, that the total receipts in 1851 were £51,019, 18s. 10d.; and in 1859, £90,250 12s. 6d., thus showing an increase of 80 per cent. in nine years.

An important return, showing the imports and exports for the year 1859, has been published. We find that the total declared value of British and Irish produce exported to foreign countries was £84,315,381 against £76,386,299 in 1858; to British possessions the exports were £46,125,046, against £40,222,457 in 1858, showing a total increase of £13,831,671.

The number of vessels entered inwards were, including their repeated voyages:—

In 1858.	Ships.	Tonnage.
British -	19,256	5,233,311
Foreign -	15,335	3,582,822
Total	34,591	8,816,133
In 1859.	Ships.	Tonnage.
British -	19,909	5,388,953
Foreign -	16,389	3,700,597
Total	36,298	9,089,550

The number cleared outwards were:—

In 1858.	Ships.	Tonnage.
British -	23,455	5,873,986
Foreign -	19,379	4,062,719
Total	42,834	9,936,705
In 1859.	Ships.	Tonnage.
British -	23,701	6,224,318
Foreign -	19,406	4,018,306
Total	43,107	10,242,624

Thus showing an increase in each case.

The Union Discount Company is announced in London with a capital of £250,000, to be doubled if necessary, intended to afford accommodation to the middle class of traders. The London and Provincial Marine Insurance Company is also announced.

The directors of the Bank of Egypt have issued their fourth annual report. They state that the progress of the bank has been satisfactory during the last half year. The nett profits are set down at £14,599 11s. 1d., after providing for bad and doubtful debts; to this is added, £6,101 3s. 11d., the amount brought from the previous half year, making a total of £20,680 15s., out of which they propose to pay a dividend of seven per cent., which will absorb £17,500, leaving £2,180 15s. to be carried to the reserve fund, and £1,000 to be appropriated in diminution of the preliminary expenses.

We are obliged to hold over till next week our references to the reports, &c., of several other companies.

The following is a return showing the principal exporters of porter between the 11th and 17th instant:—

	Hhds.	Brls.	Hlf. Brls.	Qr. Brls.
Guinness & Co. ...	581	219	681	—
Mandera & Co. ...	128	190	896	—
Jameson & Co. ...	42	8	91	8
Sweetman & Co. ...	25	5	32	—

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—FEB. 18.

OPENING PRICES.

Consols Money, ...	94⅛
Account, ...	94⅛
New Threes, ...	94¼ 5

NOON PRICES.

Consols Money, ...	94⅛
Account, ...	94⅛
New Threes, ...	94¼ 5

12-30 P.M. PRICES.

Consols Money	94⅛
Account	94⅛
New Threes	94¼ 5

2-15 P.M. PRICES.

Consols Money, ...	94⅛
Account, ...	94⅛
New Threes, ...	94¼ 95

CLOSING PRICES.

Consols Money	94⅛
Account, ...	94⅛
New Threes, ...	94¼ 5

NOON SUMMARY.—Exchequer Bills, 23-6; Caledonians, 93¾ 4; Eastern Counties, 58 7/8; Great Northern, A. 97⅜; Grand Trunks, 85½; Great Westerns, 69⅛ 8/16; Great Southern and Western, 100½; London and North Western, 99 1/8; London and South Western, 93⅛; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lancashire, 38⅜; South Eastern, 88⅛; Midland Stock, 108⅛; Consols opened steady and firm, at 94⅛, and advanced to 94⅜, for buyers, and are now 94 11-16 14-16 with little or nothing doing. Indian 103⅛. Shares rather dull and very inactive. Dovers, the only exception being good. Canadian steady. French firm. Lombards 1 11-16 to 13-16.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, SATURDAY.—Funds quoted same as yesterday; market unchanged.

FUNDS AND SHARES.

Caledonians, 93⅛ 4⅛; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 81 2; Great Northern, 108⅛; Great Northern A, 97 8; Great Western, 68⅛ 9⅛; Great Western of Canada, 12⅛; Grand Trunk 83½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 100⅛; London and North Western, 99⅛; London and South Western, 92⅛ ⅜; Leeds Northern, 47⅛; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 38⅛; Mexican, 21⅛; North British, 88⅛; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 93⅛; York and North Midland, 76⅛ ¼. Consols have been firm to-day, but there has been very little business doing. They opened 94⅛ buyers, and closed 94⅛ to ⅜. Indian, 103⅛. Shares very inactive, but firm in tone, and in many instances prices improved a little, but there is no material change. French steady.

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, SATURDAY, 12 P.M.—Funds open buoyant; Rentes, 67.40. 3-3 p.m.—The market has been rather animated and firm; Rentes closed at 67.90, being 15 centimes above yesterday's quotations.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(*Times' City Article.*)

Friday Evening.

English funds opened steadily this morning at the firm prices of yesterday, and subsequently experienced an improvement of ⅛ owing to a partial rally on the Paris Bourse. The demand for discount to-day, has again been moderate, and in the open market the best short payer has been taken at a fraction below 4 per cent. In the Foreign Exchanges this afternoon there was no alteration of importance from rates of last post. The telegram from India and China, to-day, reports no movement in the rate of Exchange, the prices of Government securities at Calcutta were also without variation.

(*Daily News' City Article.*)

Friday Evening.

The funds were steady; Consols advanced 3-16 per cent. the more satisfactory appearance of the money market may be classed amongst the considerations immediately affecting prices; in other departments of the Stock Exchange the tendency was likewise upwards. The rate of discount in the open market is still declining. The best bills may now be negociated at 3¾ per cent. or ⅛ per cent. below the minimum, there were no operations in gold at the Bank to-day.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—FEBRUARY 18.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.	
New 3 per Cent. Stock	94⅛ 94
Ditto new Account, 8th March, ...	94
BANKS.	
National Bank, £25 paid, ...	61½xd & b
STEAM.	
Atlantic, limited	4⅛
Dundalk, limited	11⅛
MINES.	
General Mining Company of Ireland (Limited) ...	4⅛ 5
Wicklow Copper (Limited) £5 paid, ...	55
RAILWAYS.	
Belfast and Ballymena, £50 paid	43
Dublin and Belfast Junction, £50 paid, ...	46½
Dublin and Drogheda, ...	77¼ 9
Midland Great Western, ...	—
Ditto halves	26⅛
Waterford and Limerick, ...	26½
PREFERENCE SHARES.	
Cork and Bandon 5½ per cent., perpetual, ...	—
Ditto 6 per cent. perpetual	4⅛x
Dundalk and Enniskillen 5 per cent. perpetual Class A	10½
Great Southern and Western, 4 per cent. perpetual	98x

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and the Stockbrokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 29th February. Names to be furnished on or before the 20th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
3 per Cent. Consols	94⅛ ⅜	94⅝	94⅛ ⅜		94⅝	
Ditto for account	94⅛	94⅝	94⅛ ⅜	94⅛ ⅜	93⅝	
3 per Cent. Reduced						
New 3 per Cent Stock	93⅛ ⅜	93⅛	93⅛ ⅜	93⅛ ⅜	93⅛ 94	94⅛ 94
Ditto for account	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛		93⅛ 94	94
Bank Stock						

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communication can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for insertion, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, to ensure publication, must be properly authenticated, and will be inserted gratis.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced on Saturday morning at 4 o'clock a.m., and terminated at half past 9. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock p.m., and the Third Edition at a quarter past 4 o'clock, p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday, February 18, amounted to 52,386 copies, making an average of 8,731 copies daily.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 20TH.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS ... ... Open daily,

BOTANIC GARDENS ... Glasnevin; Monday, Wednesday, [Friday, and Saturday.

ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.—Library and Museum open to visiters introduced by members on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visiters introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum, every day, free.

MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.

CONCERT ROOM, ROTUNDO.—For Twelve nights only—Krahy Baschik, the Hungarian Wizard and Musician. Doors open at Half-past Seven, to commence at Eight o'Clock.

EONG-ROOM, ROTUNDO.—Hamilton's Diorama of Italy Open this evening.

THE THEATRES.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.—To-night—"New Way to pay Old Debts;" "'Twould Puzzle a Conjuror," to conclude with "The Comedy of Errors."

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.

DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the G. P. O. for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

France, Italy, and Switzerlan! ...	One and Six p.m. daily.
Belgium, Holland, and Germany ...	Six p.m. daily.
America (New York), (S.) ...	One p.m., Feb. 20.
Constantinople, *via* Marseilles ...	Six p.m., Feb. 22.
America (Portland), (Q.) ...	Ten a.m., Feb. 23.
West Coast of Africa (Li.) ...	Six p.m., Feb. 23.
Constantinople *via* Marseilles ...	Six p.m., Feb. 23.
America (Boston and Bermuda), (Q.)	Six p.m., Feb. 26.
India (Bombay) (S.), Spain and Portugal (S.), ...	One p.m., Feb. 26.
India (Calcutta), China, &c., *via* Marseilles	Six p.m., Feb. 26.

N.B., Book packets for the Canadas are only forwarded by the Canadian packet. Letters, &c., for Madras and Lower Bengal Presidencies, addressed via Southampton, will, in future, be forwarded only by the Calcutta Packets of the 4th and 20th of each month.

CHURCH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

The Committee of the Cork, Cloyne, and Ross Diocesan Society will be happy to receive proposals for the Inspection of their Schools, by either Clerical or Lay Inspectors.

CHARLES B. BERNARD, Hon. Secretary.

SHOOTING OR LOUNGE SUITS,
CUT AND FINISHED IN A
SUPERIOR STYLE,
£3 3s.,
FROM THE SCOTCH ANGOLA.
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(Successors to John Lee.)

WANTED Active AGENTS for the IRISH TIMES, in all the important towns in the North of Ireland.

Applications for agencies to be made to the Manager of the IRISH TIMES, 4, Lower Abbey-street, Dublin.

The Irish Times.

A TRIAL in our Exchequer Court has lifted up the thick veil which shrouds the acts of military despotism, and has exhibited the "inner life" of one of her Majesty's Regiments. At a time when the country is called upon to pay some thirty millions for its national defences, it is important to know how far the pursuits of one department afford us grounds of confidence in the hour of trial. Certain War Office authorities—chiefly, indeed, Scotchmen—have inculcated the necessity of retaining the purchase system for commissions in the army, on the ground that, if commissions were offered for public competition, the army would be filled with "a host of clever "blackguards." These are their words. The trial in question affords a not very satisfactory test both of the cleverness and gentlemanly conduct secured to the honourable profession of arms by the present system, which makes a balance at a banker's a proof of both.

The 55th Regiment has been quartered for some time in Dublin. Among its officers were Mr. Alwyn Bell and Captain George Parke. Of Mr. Bell it was stated that, under the influence of wine, he had given a penny piece to a carman for half-a-crown, and received the change over the amount of his fare. This was one of those practical jokes which, stupid as they are at best, inflict no very great amount of injury, and are generally atoned for amply when sobriety returns. For this act a court of inquiry was held, and a Court-martial was ordered upon Mr. Bell. Prior to the holding of the Court-martial Mr. Bell resigned his commission, knowing, as he said, "that there was a conspiracy to get him out of the "regiment." But, before his resignation, another charge, of a still more serious nature, was brought against him by Captain Parke, of the same regiment. This charge amounted to one of actual felony. Mr. Bell was accused of stealing a gold chain from the house of a lady in Dublin. The charge was first mooted by Captain Parke in the summer of 1858, but was not regularly brought to the notice of the Adjutant until February, 1859, immediately before the day fixed for the Court-martial on the other charge. Captain Parke acknowledged that he heard the charge in June, '58, and if an investigation was necessary for the discipline of the regiment, it is very strange he did not bring it formally before his brother officers until eight months had elapsed, and the Court-martial on Mr. Bell was imminent.

To substantiate so serious an accusation against a brother-officer, who had been his mess-companion for four years, Captain Parke did not hesitate to bring into open court "the lady" in question. It appeared from evidence that both plaintiff and defendant visited this lady's house. Mr. Bell explained the transaction as a mere act of inadvertence. "He had "called on the lady on her return from the Curragh "races. She showed him a chain, which she stated "she had found. He playfully put it on his own "watch, and forgot the matter. On leaving the "house, the servant of the establishment ran after him "and asked him for the chain, which he immediately "returned, with an apology to the lady for his inad-"vertence." The jury, by the heavy damages they awarded, proved that they fully believed this explanation. They took the common-sense view of the case. Such "inadvertencies" will occur, as long as young officers persist in spending their leisure in this manner.

But what a scene does all this present! Officers—members of the same mess—at feud; both leading the same dissolute life; one jibing the other with a charge of theft, and, after eight months, bringing the charge forward, when he knew that a Court-martial was about to be held upon his brother-officer.

During the trial it transpired that an act, in our judgment most arbitrary and cruel, was committed by the major of the regiment. We are aware that when a private soldier is confined to barracks, a notice is generally posted on the gate, warning the sentry not to permit him *to pass out*. Will it be believed that on Mr. Bell's resignation of his commission being sent in, and before the Commander-in-Chief had accepted it, or even probably received it, Major Browne was directed by General Gascoigne to turn him out of barracks if he did not leave within two hours! and the Major, of his own accord, put a placard on the gate of the barrack, ordering the sentry never to admit Ensign Bell into the barracks! Suppose the Commander-in-Chief did not accept Mr. Bell's resignation, in that case Mr. Bell was still a commissioned officer, and was a sentry to be ordered to cross his firelock against the entrance of one officer at the bidding of another? Was a gentleman holding her Majesty's commission to be treated far more ignominiously than a private soldier? An act like this, under any supposition, appears to us unjust, cruel, and tyrannical. It anticipates the decision of the Commander-in-Chief, and usurps his functions. It condemns and punishes a commissioned officer upon a second charge, before he has been found guilty of a first, and shews to the outside world that if it be once determined to drive an officer from a regiment, the most arbitrary measures will be resorted to.

A jury of "common fellows," mere citizens of Dublin, have punished Captain Parke severely. Damages of £450, and costs of at least £300, will teach him not to bring charges against his messmate on the testimony of a lady of questionable character. Who is to take cognisance of this usurpation of the functions of Commander-in-Chief, and this placarding of an officer on the part of the major of the regiment? Who but the Commander-in-Chief himself? Such an act cannot be suffered to pass without investigation, and we feel sure his Royal Highness will exhibit the same firmness in protecting the officer he has ever shown in defending the private soldier against the arbitrary acts of authorities which the military law considers to be responsible.

M. THOUVENEL is as vigorous in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as in his Ambassadorial functions at the Porte. He neither pauses nor retrogrades like M. Walewski. Show him his quarry, and he plies bolt after bolt until he has struck it down. Only four days since we printed one of these thunderbolts—to-day we print another. The last draws to a close rather unpleasant to the Papacy. M. Thouvenel implores the Pope for once to lay aside his double nature, and to become, for a while, simply human. "If the Holy See could bring itself to leave the reli-"gious region, *which is not the real question*, and re-"turn to temporal interests, which alone are con-"cerned, perhaps it might, though it is rather late, "effect a change in its favour." The French Cabinet is not a match for the double-headed Eagle of Rome. It beat down the bird of Austria, but both beaks were temporal. Of Rome, one head is spiritual, the other temporal, and, though separate, they are for ever interchanging their functions, and none can tell, at any moment, which is temporal and which is in the region of the spiritual. Ages since, the Popes' defenders have urged that the temporal depends on the spiritual; now it appears the spiritual depends for its efficiency on the temporal. Any unhappy man who ventured to state this at Rome, a century since, would have been taken care of by the Inquisition. The Emperor cannot contend against this Protean, for ever shifting. He wishes to see his antagonist, and promises that if he descend to reason as an ordinary mortal, the Emperor will give his support to a conciliatory and reasonable policy.

The main object of the letter, however, is directed [illegible] that the French Cabinet is not accountable for garrisons were withdrawn, "the people found them-"selves independent rather than made them-"selves so." Then, at the peace of Villafranca, the Emperor endeavoured to settle matters. All he required, or rather all he advised, was this, "Consent "to, or rather grant, by a *motu proprio*, to the "Legations a separate Administration; a lay Go-"vernment appointed by yourself, but with an "elective Council. Let the Provinces pay a fixed "revenue to the Holy See." These, surely, were not hard conditions. The Pope has often professed his wish to grant them. Had he done so, the Emperor thinks the Pope would have assured tranquillity to his States, and have had no need of foreign troops.

But the Pope would not. He chose, as a temporal Prince, to mix himself up with the temporal Dukes, and demanded their restoration against the will of the people, before he would make a single change in his own Government. Since that time, temporals have vanquished spirituals, and the Pope's escutcheon is removed from the Æmilian Provinces. The Marches and Umbria are becoming restive. The Emperor makes a last appeal, through M. Thouvenel. Will the Pope, at the eleventh hour, become a rational Prince, and deserve the Emperor's most considerate support?

THE PAPER-DUTY.

We would strongly recommend all those interested in the abolition of this objectionable tax to lose not a moment in petitioning Parliament on the subject. Petitions praying the immediate abolition of the tax should be drawn up without delay, and either sent to the county or borough member, as the case may be, for presentation to Parliament. Or, should that not be practicable, they should be transmitted by post to the Executive Committee of the Association for the Repeal of the Paper-duty, Peele's Coffee House, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

Any petitions sent to the office of this paper will be immediately forwarded through the proper channels.

The *Times* on Mr. Du Cane's Proposed Resolution:—

No one expected the Commercial Treaty, and the whole drama of which it is the principal personage, to pass without revisal; but the weapon has yet to be forged that shall destroy it. It is not met by a couple of negatives, which, in this instance, happen to make up an affirmative, by contradicting one another. Mr Du Cane's resolution, of which notice was given last night, denies that the present time of deficit is a proper occasion for the reduction of taxes, and also denies that it is a proper occasion for re-imposing and slightly aggravating the Income-tax. He insists, on the one hand, upon the unusual demands of the Exchequer for national defence; on the other, upon "the just ex-pectations of the country;" though it is evident the demands of the exchequer for national defence justify an increased Income-tax, and "the just expectations of the country" require a remission of injurious taxes. If the deficit does not interfere with our liberty in the one case, neither does it in the other. As an *argumentum ad hominem* it may, indeed, be thrown in Mr. Gladstone's face that he formerly assigned this year as the last of the Income-tax, and the people who rested their "just expectations" on his powers of prophecy have been grievously disappointed. But an *argumentum ad hominem* is the worst in the world, and when a prophet himself announces the failure of his own prophecy, and a great doctor the worthlessness of his own panacea, it is reasonable to accept such disinterested testimony. There are people, indeed, who would throw themselves from a precipice, out of sheer perversity, to convict the folly of the prophet who had once promised a safe descent, or who would swallow confessed poison in the face of the repentant quack. But that is not the part which we usually recommend to our readers. We do not rake up against Mr. Gladstone his numerous sanguine predictions of the downfall of the Income-tax. On the contrary, we hail his surrender of that vision as a signal proof of self-sacrificing patriotism. Mr. Gladstone might have proposed all the new taxes of his Budget; he might have grasped the various windfalls which have come within the financial year, or have been drawn into it; and, having thus made up two millions or so, he might have taken two pence off the Income-tax, and referred to his own seven years' war against that odious burden. In that case he would escape Mr. Du Cane's censure, and incur the much more serious penalty of universal contempt. He has done far otherwise. He has proclaimed this year a financial epoch long expected by the country; with a passing sigh he has adverted to the extinction of the Income-tax that was to have been. As this cannot be, he offers other boons, which, if not promised, have been long and justly desired, and in this way has really fulfilled "the just expectations of the country."

The only principle to be detected in Mr. Du Cane's amendment, unless it be a principle not to disappoint the payers of Income-tax, is that the taxation ought not to be revised and the public burdens redistributed at a time of extraordinary but necessary expenditure. As we are improving our defences, substituting a better kind of ordnance, lengthening our ships, and looking to our fortifications, therefore we ought not to think of mitigating taxes that press upon industry, and supplying their places with taxes not so oppressive. But in these cases the only objection to doing two things together is when one renders the other impossible, or interferes with its being well done. When Pope rode to Windsor Forest with Mr. Tonson, the bookseller objected to talking because he was riding, and he did not see how the two operations could be conducted simultaneously. As Pope could himself ride and talk at the same time, he could not adopt Mr. Tonson's view of the case, and left that gentleman to be guided by his own sensations and experience. The general experience of mankind is that it is quite possible, and often expedient, to revise and even reduce receipts at the same time that it is necessary to launch into new expenditure. A tradesman will at once extend his business and lower his prices. But in this case the revision of the finances is a duty of constant obligation. There are demands which acquire an accumulated force and pleas for remission or reduction that become stronger year by year. Ignorance may prevent them from receiving proper attention one year, party spirit another, an engrossing and terrible war another; a dissolution, or a series of political crises, another; and in this way an argument of great social interest may have been concluded long ago in favour of the taxpayer and the public at large. If, after all, Parliament is to be debarred from carrying out this conclusion, and doing an admitted act of wisdom and justice by the repeal of a tax, because it is also busy on the defences, and because it is imposing or increasing another tax, then we see small hope of the taxation being revised, and small need of great financiers. All that we want, in that case, is a mere office-man, with pen, ink, and paper, to calculate the cost of ships, guns, and fortifications, ask Parliament for the money, and leave the finances to their original barbarism.

It is time that the good sense of the country, not to appeal to higher sentiments, should make a stand against mere party motions, which have no other object than to turn out one Government and substitute another. Last year we maintained to the last that the Derby Bill for Parliamentary Reform was capable of being moulded and shaped into a good one, and that the cause of Reform would be better served by taking it as a basis than by rejecting it altogether. Thus far the results have justified our counsels, for we are now quite as far from an effectual Reform as we were then; and at this moment we are even threatened with events which would throw the subject into that "next year" which never arrives. In the present instance we must take the Budget as a whole. Mr. Du Cane's Resolution, could we suppose it successful, would plunge us into a long financial struggle at home, besides adding to our difficulties abroad. It would prevent the full consideration we desire to see given to the many subjects comprised in the Budget. Mr. Gladstone, in his letter to Mr. Glyn, admits his proposals to be not yet in their final shape. This is still more the case with the Commercial Treaty. We desire to see it discussed and amended. The Treaty has come down to Parliament, it has been said, like a bill from the Upper House. Louis Napoleon and Mr. Cobden, we hear it observed, have put their heads together, and agreed on a Treaty which answers both their purposes, and now expect the British Parliament to ratify it as complacently and as much without exception as their shadowy imitation at Paris. Supposing there to be just a foundation, though not a justification, for this charge, and that the British Parliament is treated without a due regard to its freedom of character and its deliberative functions, how is the insult, intended or not intended, to be met? The most natural way of repelling the implied slight is to take the Budget, with the involved Treaty, into free and unfettered consideration. Amend it; strike out this; insert that; alter the figures and the dates, if need be; and so teach Emperors, Chancellors of the Exchequer, and even the great unadorned and undecorated, that they must respect and abide the wisdom of legislators. To reject the Budget and the Treaty altogether would justify the somewhat despotical mode in which they have been initiated. It will be inferred that sheer absolutism and the Imperial nod are necessary to carry measures which the wantonness and wickedness of Parliament render impossible. It would be only despot *versus* despot, the monarch being more reasonable and deliberate than the popular assembly. The world cannot but respect the Emperor and the English economist spending day after day in opening bales, ish and French merchandise, in the *salons* of St. Cloud. At least, they take time and thought, and consider government an anxious affair. Not so the British House of Commons, which, it will be said, flouted the measure with the petulance of a spoilt child, and refused even to listen to overtures which had cost the authors so much time and trouble. This is not the course which we recommend. The measure comes to us with an authority that demands, not a silent acquiescence, but deliberation, which can only be given with a view to passing it in an improved form.

The *Times* on the Conclusion of the Case of Scully *v.* Ingram, in the Court of Queen's Bench, London:—

Thursday of this week was the anniversary of John Sadleir's suicide. On the 16th of February, 1856, that wretched man put the poison and the silver cream-jug into his pocket, and set off for his last walk to Hampstead-heath. It was then pretty much the same sort of weather as prevails at present—cold, cheerless, bleak; an uncomfortable time for a man whose heart was weighted with care and shame to be abroad. Of the long swindling dream of so many years there was an end. The sleeper was awakened to the realities of this world in the form of an option between a convict's rations for the remainder of his days and a suicide's gulp at a cup of poison, and there an end. John Sadleir decided for the poison, and set out in the middle of a dreary February night to carry his purpose into effect. It was a sad business, for although we utterly disclaim the maudlin sympathy with great criminals which is too often expressed on such occasions, it is impossible not to feel that here was a man about to throw away his life on a damp common who might have done good service to his country, and have left behind him a high and honourable name.

Why do we, after a four years' interval, recur to the suicide of John Sadleir? Certainly not because we wish to celebrate the anniversary of St. Sadleir for the gratification of the share and stock markets, but because the case of "Scully *v.* Ingram" has just been settled in the Queen's Bench. It is curious enough that on the very anniversary of Sadleir's death a case arising out of one of his many and complicated frauds should be under discussion in an English law court. The plaintiff was Mr. Vincent Scully, member for the county of Cork; the defendant, Mr. Herbert Ingram, the member for Boston, and proprietor of the well-known illustrated weekly paper. In the year 1851 John Sadleir, then a solicitor in Dublin, owed Mr. Scully £9,000. In December of that year an estate known as the Castle Hyde Estate, in the county of Cork, was for sale. Mr. Scully was in the delectable position of having a round sum of £10,000, about the disposal of which his spirit was sorely troubled, which sum, together with John Sadleir's debt to him of £9,000, made up a total of £19,000. For this, as it was supposed, the Castle Hyde Estate could be bought, and Mr. Scully gave directions to John Sadleir accordingly. Sadleir effectually bought in the estate as directed, but when it came to the question of making good the purchase-money, it was found that he was not ready with the £9,000 in which he stood indebted to Mr. Scully, and it was resolved to resell the estate at a profit, Messrs. Sc

Fashionable Intelligence.

WINDSOR CASTLE, FEB. 18.

Her Majesty the Queen, accompanied by the Princesses Alice and Louisa, and attended by the Countess of Desart, Colonel the Hon. A. Liddell, and Lord Charles Fitzroy, visited the South Kensington Museum yesterday afternoon.

His Royal Highness the Prince Consort presided yesterday afternoon at a meeting of the Commission for Promoting and Encouraging the Fine Arts in the rebuilding the Palace of Westminster. His Royal Highness, attended by Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. D. de Ros, arrived at the Palace of Westminster at 8 o'clock. The Commissioners present were the Marquis of Lansdowne, Earl Stanhope, Lord John Manners, and the Right Hon. Sir James Graham. The Secretary, Sir Charles L. Eastlake, attended. The meeting broke up at half-past 4 o'clock.

The Royal dinner party last evening included her Royal Highness the Princess Alice, the Duchess of Sutherland, the Duke and Duchess of Somerset, and Lord Edward St. Maur, Lord John Manners, Colonel the Hon. A. and Mrs. Gordon, Major-General Wylde, and Major Elphinstone, R.E.

The band of the Royal Horse Guards was in attendance at Buckingham Palace, and performed during dinner.

The Earl and Countess of Erne and Lady Louisa Crichton have left Crom Castle, for Hagnes Park, Bedford.

Sir John and Lady Carden have returned to the Priory, Templemore, from Sharavogue, King's County, where they had been on a visit with Colonel the Hon. John C. Westenra and Mrs. Westenra.

M. Dunne, Esq., M.P., is staying at the Hibernian Hotel.

Charles Ellison, Esq., and Mrs. Ellison have left the Hibernian Hotel, for London.

The Hon. Major and Mrs. Keane and suite have left the Gresham Hotel, for their seat, county Wexford.

W. Chapman Moss, M.D., M.R.C.S., &c., son of John Moss, Esq., of Rose Villa, Rochuck, was admitted, on the 17th inst., a member of the Royal College of Physicians, London.

The following have been sojourning at Garbally during the last week:—Mr. and Mrs. Lambert, Castle Ellen; Mr., Mrs., and Miss Hodgson; Mr. and Mrs. Cusack, Knockbane; Captain and Mrs. Hare; the Messrs. Kenny (2); Denis Kirwan, Esq., Castlehacket; Mr. Henry, Tuam; the Misses Gascoyne (2); the Misses Bell (2); Mr. Chever.

The Hon. William le Poer Trench, R.E., arrived at Garbally on Friday evening.

The Army.

It is expected that the 2nd battalion of the 11th Regiment, at present stationed at Aldershott, will shortly move to Dublin.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.—Between ten and eleven o'clock yesterday morning, one officer and 41 men of the 30th Regiment, landed at the North Wall, from on board the Lady Eglinton steamer, *en route* from the depot at Parkhurst Barracks, to join their regiment at the Curragh Barracks.

On Thursday morning a detachment of Indian engineers, from the depot at Warley, joined the head-quarters of the Royal Engineer establishment at Chatham, for the purpose of going through a course of instruction in sapping and mining, and other engineering operations, previously to embarking for India.

Some extensive fortifications are in progress at Hartlepool, under the superintendence of Lieut.-Col. Heugh, R.E. Three batteries are being erected, one at Fairy Cove, another in front of the Friaragefield Town Moor, and the third at the western base of the commissioners' lighthouse. The batteries will altogether mount nine guns, and will be provided with Sir William Armstrong's long range 68 pounders.

The General Commanding-in-Chief is shortly expected at Colchester for the purpose of inspecting the old parade ground, on which it is stated that the Government propose to erect cavalry barracks.

Two officers attached to the Staff College, Capt. F. D Vigors, 2nd battalion 19th Regiment, and Capt. F. W. Jebb, 6th Regiment, have been occupied for several days at Chatham, in inspecting the localities of that garrison, in order to report on the advantages or otherwise possessed by the neighbourhood for the encampment of a large body of troops. The officers are also to report on the capabilities of the district for the erection of small earth batteries and other works of defence, and will visit various other localities, when similar reports will be made.

The Deputy-Adjt. of the Royal Artillery, Col. Charles Bingham, and the members of his department, have removed from Whitehall-yard to the Horse Guards, where in future all the business at head quarters will be conducted. The Council of Military Education will, by the change, receive increased facilities for the transaction of matters belonging to that branch of the family.

(From the *Army and Navy Gazette*.)

Under the newly-recognised rule, as regards the period of service on the Staff, a large number of vacancies will take place on the 1st of April next. Various rumours are afloat as to the successors of those who are about to resign, but the arrangements are not yet in a condition to allow of our giving any authentic information respecting them. Lord Seaton has returned to Ireland, to wind up the affairs of his office, and will leave on the 1st of April; but his successor is not yet selected. The Adjutant-General, Sir George Wetherall's period of service expired in December, but he will remain at the Horse Guards for some time longer; at last until some measures of military administration are settled, respecting which the want of his assistance would form a serious difficulty.

The command of the Dublin district will become vacant on the 1st of April, by the promotion of Major-General Gascoigne to be Lieutenant-General.

The increase to the Royal Artillery will be made in the shape of two brigades, to be numbered the 15th and 16th respectively. The 15th Brigade will consist of 56 officers, 112 non-commissioned officers, trumpeters, drummers, and 1568 rank and file. The 16th Brigade will number 53 officers, 80 non-commissioned officers, &c., and 864 rank and file. The promotions consequent on this augmentation will, in all probability, promote the lieutenant-colonels, down to Colonel Kennedy, to be colonels; the captains, down to Brevet Major Loughlen to be lieutenant-colonels; the second captains, down to Brevet Major Penn, to be first captains; and the lieutenants, down to Lieut. Philip H. Sandilands, to be second captains.

An Assistant-Inspector of Volunteers will be stationed at each of the following places:—viz., York, Birmingham, Canterbury, Plymouth, Winchester, and Edinburgh.

By the lamented death of General Sir William Napier, Lieut.-General Sir James Ferguson, Colonel of the 43rd Regiment, another of the gallant band forming the old Light Divisie, becomes a general; Major-General Gascoigne, Colonel of the 60th Regiment, a Lieut.-General: Colonel the Hon. A. Spencer, a Major-General; Lieut.-Colonel C. E. Mitchell 34th Regiment, a Colonel; and Major Bruce Staff-Officer of Pensioners, a Lieut.-Colonel in the army.

Navy.

Another addition to the navy has just been made by the launching of the Mullet gunboat from the ship building-yard of Mr. Charles Lungley, Deptford. The Mullet is one of a number of gunboats intended to supply the place of those at present in the China seas, and has been built under the immediate inspection of officers belonging to Deptford dockyard. She is of an elegant model, and possesses immense capabilities. Her length between perpendiculars is 145 feet; ditto over-all, 155 feet; breadth, 25 feet 4 inches; depth, 13 feet, and tonnage 425 14-94.

The Alecto, 5, paddle, Commander Raby, V.C., arrived at Spithead on Friday, from Greenhithe, on her way to the West Coast of Africa.

The Frederick William, 86, screw, will be launched at Portsmouth, on the 24th or 25th of March. The Sutlej, 51, screw, converting in No. 9 dock; and the Rinaldo, 17, screw, building in No. 6 dock, will both be completed and undocked about the same date.

Her Majesty's screw line-of-battle ship Majestic, 80, arrived in the Mersey on Friday.

The screw steam-frigate Emerald, 51, Capt. A. Cumming, having the flag of Rear-Admiral Sir Alexander Milne, K.C.B., left Plymouth Sound on Thursday.

The screw steamship Centurion, 80, Capt. Rodgers, C.B., slipped her moorings in Hamoaze on Thursday, and steamed into Plymouth Sound, where she saluted the flag of Port-Admiral Sir Barrington Reynolds, K.C.B.

The screw steamship Royal William, 91, in the North Basin at Keyham, is receiving her machinery.

The Church.

The Rev. P. Fox, of Trinity College, Dublin, curate of Leyland, near Preston, to the incumbency of Whittle-le-Woods, Lancashire.

The Rev. A. Keene, of Trinity College, Dublin, curate of St. Paul's, Manningham, near Bradford, to the incumbency of St. John's Church, Chadderton, Lancashire; patron, the Crown.

The Rev. H. J. Marlen, of Wadham College, Oxford, incumbent of St. John's Church, Blackburn, to the incumbency of Ambleside.

The Rev. G. M. Burton, of the University of London, and St. Aidan's Theological College, Birkenhead (formerly member of the Royal College of Surgeons), to the incumbency of St. Matthew's Church, Liverpool.

The Rev. C. F. Gore, of St. John's College, Oxford, late curate of Hampstead, to the incumbency of Edenbridge, Kent: the Rev. R. Board, deceased.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

At the late Term Examinations in Trinity College, Mr. William Blunden, eldest son of Sir John Blunden, Bart., obtained a *First* Honor in Mathematics and a Second Honor in Experimental Physics.

This young gentleman is now commencing his Third University year, and has already obtained Eighteen Honors and Prizes in the Sacred Scriptures, in Classics, Science and Modern Languages.

Mr. Henry Stokes, eldest son of Henry Stokes, Esq., of Ballyard West, county of Kerry, obtained at the late Term Examinations a *First* Honor in Mathematics and a Second Honor in Logics and Ethics.

This young gentleman is now commencing his second University year, and has already obtained Eight Honors and Prizes in Classics, Science, and the Modern Languages.

FIRST-CLASS WATCHES.

We are now Selling our unrivalled Stock of Watches of our own make (which we engage equal to the very best London made), and also our exquisite stock of Geneva Watches, made specially for us by the celebrated "Mottu" at greatly reduced prices (for Cash only), during the alteration of our Premises.

We will give Ten Years' written engagement with each Watch.

C. MARSH AND CO.

Removed, during alterations, to the Drawing-rooms of 4, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, (Eight doors nearer the Rotunda, same side of the street.) Entrance by the Hall Door.

LATEST NEWS.

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

IRISH TIMES OFFICE.

FRANCE.

On Friday, the Paris Court of Correctionel Appeal confirmed the suspension of M. Ouvrier, much to the dissatisfaction of the Paris bar.

FRANCE—REFORM OF THE TARIFF.

PARIS, SUNDAY.—The "Moniteur" of to-day publishes a Ministerial report addressed to the Emperor, by M. Kouner, on the reform of the tariff for primary materials. The Minister expresses his opinion that the epoch for the exemption of wool and cotton may be fixed for the 15th April. The Minister believes that the tariff for primary materials could be expressed as follows:—All wools and cottons imported from countries out of Europe to be exempted. Coming from other parts, and in French vessels, to be subject to a duty of three francs per 100 kilogrammes. If imported in foreign vessels, to pay a duty of 5 francs per 100 kilogrammes. The premiums paid on exportations will be suppressed. The report of the Minister also proposes modifying the tariff for dyes and chemical preparations: first, for threads of cotton and wool within two months; secondly, for tissues of wool and cotton within three months.

GERMANY.

FRANKFORT, FEB. 18.—In to-day's sitting of the Frankfort Diet, the United Committee for the Affairs of Holstein proposes that the King of Denmark be requested to fulfil the promises of 1851 and 1852, and to grant an assembly of delegates, that the royal rights in reference to the general and special affairs be maintained, but that no federal laws be promulgated without the consent of the Diet of Holstein. The vote of the Federal Diet on these proposals will take place on the 8th of March.

SARDINIA.

TURIN, FEB. 18TH—More Austrian soldiers and officers have arrived in the State of the Church. Letters from Venice announce that the state of oppression continues. The emigration of Venetians is increasing. The armaments in Piedmont are being accelerated.

SPAIN.

MADRID, FEB. 17.—It is stated that the garrison of Malta has made a sortie, and that the Spanish loss in the affair was 33 killed, 146 wounded, and 21 missing. The press is unanimous in demanding an energetic policy against Morocco.

HANOVER, SATURDAY.—The King of Hanover has consented to submit one of the Stadt-dues to general conferences. England and other Governments interested in the question have requested Hanover to state the amount she claims for remission of the dues, in order to serve as a basis for the conferences, as Denmark did for the Sound-dues.

ROME.

A convocation held at the Vatican has decided that the King of Sardinia should not be excommunicated, whatever political events should transpire.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, FEB. 11TH, *via* TRIESTE.—Kratzer Bey, the favourite son of the Grand Pacha, is dead. Fuad Pacha is ill. Monetary affairs continue to improve.

PEAVE, FEBRUARY 9.—The French Captain of Marine, De Larancier, has arrived here.

THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

The half-yearly meeting of the Great Northern Railway Company was held on Saturday. The report was adopted, and a dividend declared.

Mr. Figgis, of Sydenham, and Mr. Duke, of Hitcham, were elected directors.

The meeting refused to confirm a recommendation of the directors, empowering them to expend £700 on clothing for the Rifle Corps, established by the servants of the company.

SHREWSBURY *v.* HOPE SCOTT AND OTHERS.

On Saturday morning, the Lord Chief Baron, in the case of the Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot *v.* Hope Scott and others, delivered judgment in favour of the Earl of Shrewsbury, and against the appellants. The case was originally an action of ejectment, to recover the mansion of Alton Towers, and certain lands belonging thereto, by the Earl of Shrewsbury, and the present case was an appeal from the judgment of the Court of Common Pleas.

CABINET COUNCIL.

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday afternoon.

DROGHEDA CORN MARKET, FEB. 18.—A small supply of grain at market to-day, and all descriptions realised an advance of 6d per barrel in the week. White wheat, 29s to 30s; red wheat, 27s to 28s; white oats, 14s to 14s 9d; black oats, 12s 6d to 13s 6d; barley, 17s to 20s 6d.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

DEAR SIR,—When the Bishop of Cork speaks of the authority of the Church, why not exert that authority to remove the men who are causing such disgraceful scenes in St. George's, in place of packing the church with police, to coerce the people to listen and witness doctrines contrary to the Church of England? If they have not the power, let them apply for a law to enable them to do so. The reign of terror he dreads may be said to have begun, when it is attempted to force Puseyism on the English people—a system that is corrupting and undermining everything Protestant in the country. Is it possible (as a writer in your paper of the 16th says) there has been a statute expressly made to prevent such prayer meetings as those in Cork?—I remain, faithfully yours,

A TRUE FRIEND TO THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—I shall feel obliged by your kindly stating, for the information of your correspondent of the 17th inst., "D. T.," that since the closure of the accounts connected with the services in the Metropolitan Hall, by Mr. Spurgeon, there has been no meeting of the Governors of the City of Dublin Hospital; consequently, the proceeds could not be officially handed over to them, and formally acknowledged as received.

I may intimate, however, for the information of your correspondent, and all who feel interested in the welfare of the charity, that the committee, after paying all expenses, have lodged in Messrs. Latouch and Co.'s, for the use of the hospital, no less a sum than two hundred and fifteen pounds three shillings, besides several promises of annual subscriptions.

I would also take this opportunity of stating that the little present about to be offered to Mr. Spurgeon, by the committee, as a memento of his visit to Ireland, and in appreciation of his exertions, is to be seen, this day and to-morrow, at Messrs. West and Co.'s, jewellers, College-green.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JOLLIFFE TUPNELL.

Mount-street, February 20.

THANKS.

WEST CONNAUGHT CHURCH ENDOWMENT SOCIETY.—Contributions up to Jan. 1, 1860 (as already advertised), £4,268 8s 7d. Contributions since received:—Rev. Joseph Marshall, Parsonstown, £30; the Lord Bishop of Winchester, £25; Rev. Joseph Carson, D.D., F.T.C.D., £20; J. O'Dwyer, Esq., £5 5s; Mrs. Ball, Cheltenham, £5; Charles Eccles, Esq., £5; A Friend to the West, £5; Ven. F. Goold, Archdeacon of Raphoe, £5; James Hamilton, Esq., J.P., Monaghan, £5; Charles Hogan, Esq., £5; Josiah Smyly, Esq., M.D., £5; John Smyly, Esq., Q.C., £5; Rev. G. Stopford, £5; Mrs. S. Croasdaile, £3; Henry Maclean, Esq., £3; Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Pigott, £3; Mrs. J. Trench, £3; Hon. G. F. Colley, £2; Miss Oldfield, £2; Miss M. Oldfield, £2; A. B., £1; Hon. Mrs. Butler, £1; Miss Hepenstall, £1; Miss A. M'Causland, £1; Admiral Owen, £1; Hon. Katherine Plunket, £1; Rev. L. Richards, £1; the Misses Speirs, £1; Mr. and Mrs. Stuart, £1; Miss E. Vandeleur, £1; Crofton Vandeleur, Esq., £1; R. Wilson, Esq., £1. Total amount of contributions up to present date, £4,423 13s 7d.

TEETH.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

Newly-invented application of Vulcanised Gum-coloured India Rubber in the construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.—Mr. W. EGAR, Dentist, brother and successor to the late John Egar, continues to supply the Loss of Teeth by the aid of a new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of Vulcanised India Rubber as a substitute or base for the ordinary Gold or Bone Frame. The extraordinary advantages to be derived by the present system may be briefly noted in a few of their leading features—all sharp edges are avoided, a greatly increased freedom of suction is supplied, and a fit perfected with the most unerring accuracy; while, from the flexibility of the agent employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose, or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums. The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the Vulcanised Indian Rubber, and as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may be retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell or taste being at the same time wholly provided against. A single Artificial Tooth, from 5s.; a complete Set, with Gold Springs, from £5 5s; Stopping Decayed Teeth, with Enamel Cement, 5s.—Mr. W. EGAR, Dentist, 18, SUFFOLK-STREET (One Door from Grafton-street), Dublin. At Home from Nine to Six. Mr. W. Egar particularly cautions the Public against any advertisement appearing in his deceased brother's name.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

Newly Invented Application of

HARDENED GUM-COLOURED INDIA RUBBER,

forming a Permanent, Wholesome, fabulously Light, and Flexible Frame, as a base for their celebrated Fitted Mineral Teeth.

MESSRS. DAVIES,

SURGEON DENTISTS,

22, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN,

Are prepared to show specimens of Teeth manufactured by this *Unrivalled Patent*, and will be happy to explain the superior advantages over those made on Metals or Gutta Percha to all who may favour them with a call. (Consultation free.)

Messrs. Davies also continue to construct their Mineral Teeth upon Gold, Platina, Silver, Bone, or Gutta Percha, when preferred by patients, and they ensure, by their eminently successful and painless method, the greatest comfort, perfect mastication, and articulation. Unsightly Springs entirely avoided, rendering detection impossible. DECAYED TEETH stopped with the Pearl Cement; it is composed of properties that never discolour, and answers where every other kind of stopping has failed.

Stopping or Extracting a Tooth, 2s 6d; a single Tooth, 5s; a Set from £4. All operations in Dental Surgery skilfully performed.

22, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN,

(Nine doors from Sackville-street.)

Law Intelligence.

ROLLS COURT—SATURDAY.

Devereux *v.* Woolsley.

This was an appeal presented by a puisne creditor of the late Sir Clement Woolsley, who was tenant for life of large estates in the counties of Carlow and Wexford, to set aside an order made by Master Lyle, by which a sum of £807 was directed to be paid to Lady Woolsley, the widow of Sir Clement, and to Sir Richard Woolsley, the late baronet's predecessor, in respect of arrears due to him (Sir Richard). The appellant insisted that these arrears had been assigned to Sir Clement by a deed executed in May, 1825. The respondent contended that this was a mere agency-deed, empowering Sir Clement Woolsley, in case of the tenants, to collect the arrears by instalments; that the receiver had been appointed only over the life estate of Sir Clement, and not over these arrears; that since these had been regularly collected by the receiver, the Master was right in directing they should be paid to Lady Woolsley; and further, that the appellant had not any right to present the present appeal inasmuch as his claim extended not to the arrears, but only to Sir Clement's life estate.

Mr. Sherlock, Q.C. (with whom was Mr. Edwd. Sullivan, Q.C.) stated the appellant's case at considerable length.

Messrs. Brewster, Q.C., John Byrne, and Pilkington appeared for the respondents.

His Honour, having heard the arguments, which occupied the court the entire day, said he was of opinion the appeal should be dismissed, with costs. He would, however, give liberty to the appellant to file a cause petition for the purpose of taking the opinion of the court on the true construction of the deed of May, 1825.

JUDGES' CHAMBER—SATURDAY.

(Before Mr. Justice O'Brien.)

John Smith *v.* J. Pope Hennessy, M.P.

In this case, Mr. Gamble, on behalf of the defendant, moved for a further and amended bill of particulars of the plaintiff's demand. The action was brought by the conducting agent of the defendant, at the last election for the King's County, for work and labour done for Mr. Hennessy, at that election. The affidavit upon which counsel moved stated that the defendant had paid several sums to the plaintiff, and that, for the purpose of defending the action which was now being brought against him, he required the dates and amounts of those payments.

Mr. Michael Morris appeared on behalf of the plaintiff to resist the motion. He read the plaintiff's affidavit, which stated that he (plaintiff) had taken up Mr. Hennessy's cause at the election, and that he undertook to place him at the head of the poll; that he did so, and Mr. John Pope Hennessy agreed to pay him any extra charges for doing so, and that there was still £93 due to him, for which he was about to institute his action.

Mr. Justice O'Brien refused the motion, with £3 costs.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER—SATURDAY.

SITTINGS AT NISI PRIUS.

(Before the Lord Chief Baron and a Special Jury.)

O'Reilly *v.* Brennan.

This case, which was an action to recover a sum of £131 odd, for building materials furnished by plaintiff to defendant, was resumed on Saturday, for the fifth time.

Counsel addressed the jury at both sides in lengthened speeches, and

The Lord Chief Baron charged.

At an advanced hour of the evening the jury came into court with a verdict for the defendant, finding that the whole of the plaintiff's credits amounted to £1,923, and that the defendant was entitled, as against that sum, by payments and goods supplied, to £1,945.

After the above result, in consequence of the state of the record, the Lord Chief Baron allowed the defendant to amend the defences and issues upon which he had obtained his verdict.

Mr. D. C. Heron, on the part of the plaintiff, objected to this course, and

His Lordship reserved the point for the opinion of the court above, as to whether such amendments ought to have been allowed at that stage of the trial, and also reserved liberty to the plaintiff to enter a verdict in the case, in the event of its appearing that such amendments ought not to have been so allowed.

Counsel for the plaintiff—Mr. Serjeant O'Hagan, Q.C.; Mr. Rollestone, Q.C.; and Mr. D. C. Heron.

Counsel for the defendant—Mr. Serjeant Fitzgibbon, Q.C.; Mr. Richard Armstrong, Q.C.; and Mr. Hemphill, Q.C.

COMMON PLEAS NISI PRIUS—FRIDAY.

(Before the Chief Justice and a Special Jury.)

Kempston v. *Buller.*

This case was resumed at the sitting of the court. It was an action to recover damages for injury done to the house of the plaintiff, in Grafton-street, through alleged negligence on the part of the defendant. The evidence on both sides having concluded,

His Lordship charged the jury, who, after an absence of more than an hour, came into court and stated that they could not possibly agree.

His Lordship inquired if there were any part of the case which they would wish to have explained more fully to them?

Some of the Jurors said that they differed on the principal question in the case, and they were so equally divided that there was not the least chance of their agreeing. They had given the case every consideration, and they felt how unsatisfactory it was that the case should result in a disagreement.

By direction of the Court they again retired, but after a short absence they again came into court, stating that they could not agree.

A Juror (Mr. Parker) suggested that the case should be referred to some of the jurors to decide by way of arbitration.

Serjeant Fitzgibbon said that he would not advise his client, under any circumstances, to agree to an arbitration. He thought the law was with him, and would advise him to stay in a court of law.

The jury were then discharged.

Counsel for the plaintiff—Serjeant O'Hagan, Q.C.; Mr. Armstrong, Q.C.; and Mr. D. C. Heron. For the defendant—Serjeant Fitzgibbon, Mr. Brereton, Q.C.; Mr. Exham, and Mr. Osborne.

(Before the Lord Chief Justice and a Special Jury.)

Doran *v.* Hughes.

In this case the action was instituted to recover damages from the defendant, for injuries alleged to have been done by him to the plaintiff's house, 143, Dorset-street. It appeared that in July the defendant was employed to take down the house next door, and that in consequence, as alleged, of the work being unskilfully executed, the plaintiff's house was seriously injured. The defendant denied that the work was unskilfully executed, and contended that the house was a very old one and in bad repair, and that it sustained no injury in consequence of the taking down of the next house. The court was occupied during the day hearing the evidence in the case, which had not concluded when the court rose.

Counsel for the plaintiff—Mr. Serjeant Fitzgibbon and Mr. Sidney. Attorney—Mr. Casey.

For the defendant—Mr. Armstrong, Q.C.; Mr. Kernan, Q.C.; and Mr. O'Loughlin. Attorneys—Messrs. Kernan and Tracy.

COURT OF PROBATE—SATURDAY.

(Before Judge Keatinge and a Special Jury.)

Custis *v.* Dunne and others.

This case, which promised to occupy the attention of the court for some days, unexpectedly terminated on Saturday. Dr. James Custis, eldest son of the deceased gentleman whose testamentary capacity was at issue, was the first witness called at the sitting of the court. The purport of his evidence was, that as long as he could remember his father had been in the habit of conducting himself in a manner incompatible with the notion that he was of sound intellect. He admitted that in the year 1836 he had made preparations to issue a commission of lunacy against him, but that upon investigation he came to the conclusion he was sane so far as regarded money matters, and was competent to manage his own affairs. He was examined as to the nature of the provision which he had made for Mary Dunne, the servant who, it was alleged, had cohabited with his father, and he stated that he had provided for her under the will of 1847, by which she was to receive £20 a year. He also stated that he intended to carry out the provisions of the same will respecting her daughter, Mary Anne Thompson, who, it was alleged, was the issue of the cohabitation between his father and Mary Dunne, and by which she was bequeathed £700 and £20 a-year. With respect to his brother Edmond and his sister Maria, he was also desirous to make provision for them.

Mr. Macdonough, Q.C., at this stage of the evidence, called on Dr. Ball, who appeared as counsel for the defendant, to state specifically to the court the nature of the provision which it was contemplated should be made for the brother and sister of the witness.

After some observations on the part of the jury and the learned judge, it was arranged that counsel on both sides should retire to chamber, to consider if they could arrange an amicable settlement. Eventually it was consented on both sides, after considerable deliberation, that the jury should find against the testamentary capacity of the deceased; that Mary Dunne and Mary Anne Thompson should be provided for on the terms mentioned in Dr. Custis' evidence, and that Edmond Custis and Maria Custis should each receive £300 in money, together with an annuity, respectively, of £60. Elizabeth Custis was not provided for in this consent, inasmuch as she already possessed an adequate income under the will of her mother.

The above arrangements having been made a rule of court, the case concluded.

Counsel for the plaintiff—Messrs. Macdonough, Q.C.; Dr. Battersby, and Lindsay.

For the defendant—Dr. Ball, Q.C.; Dr. Walshe, Messrs. Warren, Q.C.; and Dames.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY—AGRICULTURAL MUSEUM.

During the extensive improvements that have been for some time past in progress on the premises of the Royal Dublin Society, the above museum, under the direction of the committee, the professor of agriculture, and the able curator, has been undergoing a complete renovation, and steadily assuming an appearance of order and intelligible classification which, in a short time, will justly entitle it to the claim, which has so often been allowed to it, of the finest collection of agricultural objects in the world. As an illustration of what is doing, we wish particularly to draw the attention of our readers to the geological department, which must be regarded as the most complete and instructive group of mineral specimens that could possibly enrich a museum. The entire series was presented to the society in 1853, by Henrie O'Hara, Esq., C.E., and proved a valuable contribution, not merely to the museum for which it was intended, but also to the Great Exhibition held in that year, of which the museum formed a part.—*Farmers' Gazette.*

CORNS, BUNIONS, AND IRREGULAR TOE NAILS.—Mr. DUNNE, Chiropodist, attends daily at his rooms, 18, UPPER ORMOND-QUAY, for the treatment of the above diseases from Twelve to Four. His system is perfectly painless, and relief instantaneous.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS—FRIDAY.

The LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the woolsack at five o'clock.

COMMON LAW COMMISSION.

The LORD CHANCELLOR, in laying upon the table the third and last report of the commissioners appointed to inquire into the practice and pleading of the courts of common law, took the opportunity of expressing his high sense of the services of the commissioners, to whom the country was greatly indebted for the improvement of our law procedure.

Lord BROUGHAM entirely agreed in the testimony borne by his noble and learned friend to the great merits and services of these learned commissioners. He hoped the present report would be followed by results as beneficial as had ensued from their last report.

The report was laid upon the table.

MR. BRUCE AND THE PASSAGE OF THE PRIMO.

The Earl of DERBY—I have been requested by my noble friend the Earl of Malmesbury, who is not now present, to state that two or three nights ago, in consequence of what had fallen, in another place, from the noble lord the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, he thought it necessary to place upon your lordships' books a notice of his intention to make a statement, on Tuesday next, respecting the instructions given to Mr. Bruce. I am desired by my noble friend to say, that since that time he has received a private communication from the noble lord which is perfectly satisfactory to him, and it will, therefore, not be necessary for him to trouble your lordships with any explanation on the matter.

Earl GRANVILLE—Then the noble earl withdraws the notice?

The Earl of DERBY—Yes.

COMMERCIAL TREATY WITH FRANCE.

The Earl of DERBY—I wish also to give notice that on Monday next I shall put a question to her Majesty's Government as to the mode in which they propose to give effect to the 20th article of the treaty of commerce with France, by which the assent of Parliament to the engagements of her Majesty is necessary to give validity to the treaty.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF TASMANIA.

The Noble EARL also gave notice that on Tuesday next, as his noble friend the Earl of Carnarvon had intimated his intention of presenting a petition from Hobart Town, praying for the disallowance of the Act amending the constitution of the Legislative Council of Tasmania, he should take the same opportunity of presenting a petition against the same Act.

ANNEXATION OF SAVOY.

The Marquis of NORMANBY said,—I wish to put a question to my noble friend (Earl Granville), in consequence of a communication which, I understood, was made in another place last night, with reference to the proposed annexation of Savoy and Nice to France. What I wish to ask my noble friend is, whether in the existing state of the negociations between this country and France on this subject—if negociations be still pending—he thinks it desirable, for the promotion of the objects we all have in view, that another opportunity should be given to this House to pronounce an opinion on this question, and especially that we may hear some explanation from the Government as to the share they are alleged in some quarters to have had in producing the present state of things? I allude to what was stated in the course of the discussion the other night, though the Government did not appear to have any official record on the subject, that in the course of last autumn Count Walewski told Lord Cowley that the revival of this question of the annexation of Savoy was a consequence of the active intervention of England in the affairs of Central Italy, with a view to what she considered a solution of the difficulties that existed. I merely refer to that as a ground why I think it is right we should have an opportunity of again considering the subject. If I understand from my noble friend that in the present state of the negociations he thinks it is better that we should not renew the discussion, I will give no notice for any future day, only expressing the hope that the Government will not enter into any engagements that may bind this country in future with reference to this question without first taking the opinion of Parliament.

Earl GRANVILLE—The question of which my noble friend gave me private notice was, that it was his intention to ask whether her Majesty's Government had received any further intelligence with respect to the proposed annexation of Savoy to France. I have to inform him that the Government have received information from the Government of France that, in the case of the annexation of Central Italy to Sardinia, the French Government is of opinion that it will be necessary to have some increase of territory on the side of Savoy; but this was accompanied with a declaration that the annexation would not be made without the consent of the people of Savoy, nor without consulting with the Great Powers. (Hear, hear.) With regard to the question which my noble friend has put, I have had no opportunity of consulting my colleagues as to whether it would be desirable that such a discussion as he points out should take place at present, or whether, as the negociations are still going on, it should be deferred. It appears to me, however, that the opinion of this House has already been so strongly expressed on the subject that I see no advantage whatever in renewing the discussion. (Hear, hear.)

Lord BROUGHAM was satisfied that no new discussion could leave the matter in a more satisfactory state than it now was, or show more clearly to foreign countries how unanimous and strong the opinion of that House was against the proposed annexation.

The Marquis of NORMANBY could not give notice for any discussion on a future day; but his understanding was, that no new line would be adopted by the Government without its being brought under the consideration of Government.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—FRIDAY.

The SPEAKER took the chair at four o'clock.

WEYMOUTH ELECTION.

The petition of Mr. Campbell against the return for the borough of Weymouth was withdrawn.

THE PAPER-DUTY.

Mr. W. EWART presented petitions from the editor, printers, and publishers of the *Canadian News*; the publisher of the *New Zealand Examiner*; Parson, Fletcher, and Co., printing-ink manufacturers, of Cheapside; Messrs. Yellom and Johnstone, proprietors of the *Huntingdon News*; Messrs. Effingham Wilson and Co., of the Royal Exchange; Vizetelly and Vizetelly, of Gough-square, and various other large printing and publishing firms—all for the repeal of the paper-duty.

THE AMENDMENT ON THE BUDGET.

Mr. DU CANE gave notice that on Monday next, on the motion that the Speaker leave the chair in order to go into committee on the Customs Acts, he would move, by way of amendment—"That this House, recognising the necessity of providing for the increased expenditure of the coming financial year, is of opinion that it is not expedient to add to the existing deficiency by diminishing the ordinary revenue, and is not prepared to disappoint the just expectations of the country by largely increasing the Income-tax." (Cheers.)

PRIZE MONEY FOR TROOPS IN INDIA.

In reply to Sir E. GROGAN,

Sir C. WOOD said that all the troops in India during the mutiny, wherever employed, would certainly not receive prize money. The troops who captured Delhi would receive the prize money of that place; the troops who captured Lucknow would receive the prize money of that place; but the troops who captured no place and took no prize money would not receive prize money belonging to other troops. (Hear, hear.)

FORGERY OF TRADE MARKS.

Mr. ROEBUCK called attention to the fact that the trade marks which our manufacturers placed upon their wares were fraudulently imitated by foreign manufacturers, who brought discredit upon British productions by passing off spurious and inferior articles as such. He understood that negociations had been entered into with foreign Powers for the purpose of devising means to prevent the forgery of these trade marks, and he wished to know from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether such was the case, and if so, what was the state of the negociations at the present moment?

Mr. MALINS remarked that the practice of forging trade marks was by no means confined to foreigners, and that no greater adepts in that practice were to be found than those in our own country.

THE GOVERNMENT BANKRUPTCY BILL.

In reply to Mr. COLLINS,

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said he hoped to bring in this Bill on the 28th inst.

THE COMMERCIAL TREATY.

On the motion that the House at its rising adjourn until Monday next,

Mr. BENTINCK rose to ask whether any understanding had been come to between the Governments of France and this country in the event of the commercial treaty not being sanctioned by Parliament? He hoped that he should obtain a distinct answer to the question, and that if he did not, some other member, more skilled in squeezing out information than himself, would repeat it, until at last some satisfactory reply was obtained. In order to keep himself within the rules of the House, he must ask leave to put an hypothetical case. He must ask the House to suppose that on a recent occasion a similar question to this had been put to a distinguished member of the Government, and that the answer had been something like the following:—"As to whether the rejection of the treaty would produce any disturbance of our friendly relations with France, the hon. member himself and every other member is quite as capable of judging as the Government; and also as to what effect any angry language in this House against France, followed by a rejection of the treaty, might have, hon. members must judge for themselves." Had he been in the position of the hon. gentleman who, he would suppose, had received such an answer, he should have heard it with great surprise, for it certainly was a most singular statement for a distinguished member of the Government peculiarly charged with foreign affairs to make that any other member of the House was quite as capable of judging as he was of the probable effect of the success or failure of an important negociation. Under these circumstances, he should have pursued the course which he was now pursuing, and as he could not get the information from that particular member of the Government, he should have applied to the head of the Government for it. The noble lord at the head of the Government had stated on a former occasion that the commercial treaty was ratified subject to the sanction of the House, on which only one interpretation could be put, that the House was at liberty to deal with it without reference to any consideration but its merits. Though nothing in the contrary might have been said in the House, hon. members were perpetually hearing whispers in the lobby to the effect that they must be careful how they ventured to deal rashly with the details of the treaty, because any disturbance of those details might possibly disturb friendly relations with France. As the noble lord conceded that Parliament had a right to reject or sanction the treaty at its pleasure, he must have contemplated the alternative of its rejection, and it was for that reason, therefore, that he put this question to him.

Lord PALMERSTON—I will give the hon. gentleman as plain an answer to his question as I can; and it will be very simple, as might naturally be expected. The treaty was concluded between the Governments of France and England, as appears by a distinct article in the treaty, subject to the approval of Parliament. We may, perhaps, have been too sanguine in our expectation of the success of a measure which we deemed to be of great importance to the public interest—(hear, hear)—both as regards the development of our own commercial resources and as regards the natural and, we trust, the sure consequences that will result from the cementing more closely a good understanding between the two nations; but, confiding in the good sense of

MR. GLADSTONE'S LETTER ON THE BUDGET.

The following letter has been addressed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to Mr. Glyn, M.P.:—

Downing-street, Feb. 16, 1860.

My dear Mr. Glyn,—I think the suggestion which you have conveyed to me that contract notes, like receipts under 40s, should be exempt from stamps is a very good one, and is likewise seems clear that the law should be so altered as to permit the transactions which are known as time bargains.

I will avail myself of this opportunity to mention certain points chiefly, though not exclusively, with respect to such of the resolutions now before the House of Commons as impose what I may call collectively, for convenience, the new penny charges.

1. These resolutions differ broadly from those which relate to the imposition or removal of Customs duty with respect to the time when they take effect. For immediate practical purposes the former have the force of law when the resolution itself has been adopted. The latter will have no effect whatever until bills shall have been brought in, shall have passed through all their changes, and shall have received the Royal Assent.

Indeed, as most of these changes will be laid in the form of stamp duties, a further interval for the preparation of the stamps, and for various executory arrangements, will in general be required.

Even the preliminary resolutions themselves cannot be proposed until the greater questions of Customs and Excise shall have been submitted to the judgment of the House of Commons. In this part, therefore, of the subject there is ample time for the consideration of details.

2. It is likewise important to recollect, that from their nature, all those resolutions which contemplate increased or new charges cannot in general fully explain the measures of which they are to be the basis. The salutary rules of the House of Commons require that for the greater security of the subject, all new taxes shall first be submitted, not in the shape of bills, which admit of clear and full detail, but in the shape of resolutions which are intended to state the general outline only.

Unless this be borne in mind, such resolutions must of necessity create uneasiness, as they cannot set forth the exemptions or the modifications with which the application of the general principle is usually accompanied. The place for the consideration of all these is the subsequent committee on the bill. It is, on the other hand, necessary that the resolutions should be drawn so largely as to include everything which might come within their range; for by the rules of Parliament, as you well know, charge may be limited, but cannot be increased or extended, in the discussions on the bill.

3. I have no doubt that in the adjustment of these penny and minor charges we shall find many details requiring consideration. At the present moment the course most favourable to the progress of public business would be that those gentlemen who are immediately concerned should, if they think fit, make known to me, in writing, the modifications which they may think most necessary, and should set forth whatever they may think the extreme cases in which the application of the general rule would be productive of inconvenience to trade.

I should thus be enabled to bring together the results of much general experience, and should be prepared to enter advantageously into personal examinations a little later.

4. With respect, however, to one or two of the measures, I may mention the general rule by which the Government intend to be guided.

(a) As respects the registration due of one penny upon imports and exports, I compute that its average amount will be about one shilling and tenpence upon the hundred pounds, while it will be levied off the ships' papers. In particular cases it will be lower, and in some others higher; but speaking generally I should regard ¼ per cent. as the maximum, and I do not think it can be found necessary for the purposes of simplicity of adjustment in any case to carry it so far as to make it equal to one-half per cent. I anticipate from it a material improvement in the statistics of our external trade. In fixing the details of the charge we shall have to consider the number and complication of the entries, as well as the values of the goods.

(b) In the charges upon certain operations performed with respect to goods in warehouses, the Government stand upon a two-fold principle, just I think in both its parts. The first is, that the very heavy cost of the warehousing system to the nation, as it is connected with certain operations, especially upon wines and spirits, may be equitably reviewed, and moderate charges imposed upon such operations in relief of the department against the cost to which it is put. The second is that by means of a charge on removals we propose to lay the ground for a system of inland bonding on principles which will be fair and equal as between inland towns and ports which have the privilege of warehousing with respect to articles that they do not import. As to the particular rates to be fixed, I think that they will require to be carefully considered in detail.

(c) As respects the proposed charge upon contract notes and dock warrants, we shall have to consider carefully the definition proper for the first with respect to the ordinary course of trade; and as respects the latter, I have no hesitation in saying that if we find the charge of threepence likely to amount in a large number of instances to a serious burden, we shall not hesitate to reduce it.

5. Leaving the subject of the new or penny charges, I subjoin information which I ought, but for the pressure of other matter, to have conveyed on Friday night, with respect to certain articles subject to excise at home, which are to be imported from abroad on altered terms. The proposed changes will take effect for the foreign article only at the time when the duty on the domestic production is reduced or removed. The duties of Customs will not be removed from articles of paper until the first of July; and the duty on foreign hops will not be reduced to 14s until the first of January.

6. Lastly. With respect to desires which have been expressed in various quarters for further changes in the French Customs' Laws, over and above those which are comprehended in the Treaty. These cannot, I apprehend, be made the subject of any communications which can affect the course of Parliament with regard to the Treaty itself. But inasmuch as the Government have proposed to Parliament various measures favourable to French commerce, in addition to those which the treaty contains, they will, if those measures shall be adopted by Parliament, feel no difficulty whatever in making representations to the French Government in support of any demand which may appear in itself to be reasonable—so far, at least, as to recommend it to favourable consideration.—I remain, sir, yours sincerely,

W. E. GLADSTONE.

G. C. Glyn, Esq., M.P.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT FROM THE INCAUTIOUS USE OF FIREARMS.—A shocking accident has occurred at Froughmore, about two miles from Omagh. A young man named M'Nogher, a servant of Mrs. Delaney's, had been shooting birds, and was on his way home, when he laid down the gun, which was loaded with a heavy charge of shot, at the side of a hedge. Having gone some distance to light his pipe, he returned by the opposite side of the fence, and was drawing the fowling-piece towards him when the hammer was raised by coming in contact with a branch, and the charge was exploded, lodging the shot in the liver of the unfortunate man, who expired in great agony in a few hours.—*Tyrone Constitution.*

A LUCKY VINE-DRESSER.—As a vine-dresser, in the commune of Pommiers, (Rhone), was working a few days ago in his vineyard, near a rock, his pickaxe suddenly laid open a cavity in the stone. On examining the hole he found a vase which had been broken by one of the blows, and exposed to view a number of silver coins in a perfect state of preservation. They date back to the time of Charlemagne, and appear to have never been in circulation.

THE VALUE OF THEATRICAL PROPERTY.—At the Auction Mart, Mr. Robinson offered to public auction a renter's share in the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane, on which an annual dividend is now paid, with a free admission, transferable annually, held for a period of 36 years, sold for 49 guineas; five £100 joint-stock or proprietors' shares in Drury-lane Theatre, entitled to a personal free admission, for 25 guineas; a free admission to the same theatre for the present season, ending September next, sold for £2 5s.; a free admission to the Lyceum Theatre, from April to October next, sold for £1 10s.

RESULT OF A JOKE.—One of the evil effects of joking, when carried too far, particularly when it is directed at any deformity of the person who may be the subject thereof, occurred on Friday morning, at the gate of the military barracks, Cork. About eleven o'clock, a boy named Michael Brien, in the employment of Mr. Ormond, military contractor, and who happened to have lost one of his eyes, was passing out the gate, when a private of the 99th Regiment, that was on guard at the time, asked him if he could put in an eye, supposing that it was out. The boy seeing that the question was taken up and enjoyed by the soldiers present was irritated, and at once threw a rough plumber's knife at the person that caused so much sport at his expense, but it did not strike him. This induced another soldier of the same regiment, named Patrick Foley, to repeat the question in the same or similar terms, at which the boy produced another and a sharper knife, and with it inflicted a severe wound on the soldier's leg. The boy was then given in custody and brought before the magistrates, who, on the evidence of George Perse, corporal 99th Regiment, remanded him until the wounded soldier could attend.

REVIVAL MOVEMENT IN AFRICA.—The *African and Sierra Leone Weekly Advertiser*, brought by the last mail, reports a religious revival in that colony, and that vast numbers of people flocked to the churches twice every day.

We are to have great doings in the Volunteer line, on the 7th of March. Besides the levee, we are to have a Volunteer dinner (the Duke of Cambridge in the chair) and a Volunteer ball, in the Floral Hall attached to Covent Garden Theatre. I hear as a fact, that the announcement of the Queen's levee for Volunteers added, within a fortnight, after 20,000 new recruits to the Volunteers.

DUBLIN PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION.

REPORT.

Another year of eventful warning on behalf of interests dear to all who not only love their country and their religion, but who love the Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity, has just closed, and in presenting their annual report to the friends and supporters of the association, the committee have much reason to be thankful for the amount of success attendant on what they have been privileged to do. They cannot, however, but feel almost despondent when they contemplate not only the inroads made on our Constitution—the envy of surrounding nations and the admiration of the world—but the apparent steady and irresistible progress of the nation downwards. We are led to ask, "When the Son of Man cometh, shall he find faith on the earth?" Chosen to be the fortress of Christianity, as evinced by the favour of our God, and as such firm against the surges of infidelity and lawlessness of one period, and resurgent amid the leaden torpidity of another that has passed, we had fondly cherished the hope that our country might escape the perils and the punishments awaiting those who forget first love; but now the sacred warning, "The nation and the kingdom that will not serve thee shall perish," falls portentously upon our ears.

We have still to deplore the unnatural and unconstitutional disability in the matter of education in which the Irish branch of the United Church is permitted to lie.

In vain do we appeal to governors of every party; in vain do we memorialise the Queen of a country boasting its even-handed justice to all; and although the present so-called National System of Education has become distasteful to, and has been condemned by, the truth-loving and faithful, still is this objectionable system continued to be forced upon the country, and Protestants left, from voluntary aid, to provide education for the children of a loyal peasantry as best they may. The King of Kings has hitherto mercifully taken the foxes that would fain spoil the vine of our Church, and kept her (we trust for a glorious future) still "clear as the sun, fair as the moon, and terrible as an army with banners."

We might enumerate many instances of flagrant delinquency on the part of our statesmen and public authorities; but we confine ourselves to the mention of a few. A sacrilegious violation of religious liberty has been made at Malta, in the punishment of a British officer, for refusing to bow down to the Romish Host. The revision of our national records has been handed over to a pervert to Popery, and this, too, at a time when Romanists loudly exclaim against every existing History of England, and propose to manufacture a history in the spirit of the Roman Catholic religion for the youth taught in National Schools. Romish charities still continue exempt from the control and supervision of the "Charitable Trusts Act;" nunneries are still left uninspected, though the cries of "murder" from within their walls have been heard in our city; and fugitive nuns in England have proclaimed aloud that conventual life in the 19th century is as abhorrent to the lovers of chastity and liberty as was the life of the cloister three hundred years ago. To crown the whole, not content with unjustifiable and unmerited equality, Rome demands supremacy, and now boldly proclaims her war against the remaining safeguards to the Throne and Constitution, as by the so-called Emancipation Act which they now seek to have annulled. To prove the utter absurdity of attempting to conciliate Romanists by concessions and compromises, we might be content to appeal to the judgment of those great men who, under God, won our liberties and gave us the charter of our freedom. We might also refer to the sagacious foresecings of those who struggled, though ineffectually, in 1829, against the opening of a flood-gate of evil; but we prefer quoting from the *Times* newspaper, from which it would seem that the nation is at last beginning to feel that having "sown the wind, it is now reaping the whirlwind."

In a leading article in that journal recently (Dec., '59), there occur the following weighty words:—"The friends of progress, of liberal opinions, have never been slow to taunt their adversaries with the failure of their prophecies, and the fruitlessness of their prognostications; but there is one subject on which we have heard little, indeed, of that self-gratulation that waits upon success, on which we have been well content to escape ourselves, and by no means anxious to carry the war into the camp of our adversaries. Why is it that we never hear the most decided Liberal lifting up his voice to celebrate the triumph that was gained on the great day when, after a struggle of half a century, the royal assent was given to the measure for removing the disabilities of her Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects? Are we, then, ashamed of toleration? Are we prepared to renounce the best heritage of the Reformation—the right of every man to think for himself? By no means. The opponents of the measure declared that the influence of a Roman Catholic hierarchy was inconsistent with the maintenance of liberty and self-reliance; that the temperament which we see in M. Montalembert, which makes a man a slave in spiritual things, and bold and outspoken in temporal things, was rare and exceptional; that no man could serve two masters; that the allegiance given to the Pope was so much subtracted from the Queen; and that when the two allegiances came into collision, the foreign and spiritual were sure to be preferred to the domestic and temporal sovereign. It is only due to the memory of men who underwent much obloquy for the time, and were even treated with a peculiar and galling kind of contempt, not usual in English political warfare, to ask ourselves, after an experience of just thirty years, which side was in the right. Have the results been in accordance with the sanguine anticipations of Canning, of Mackintosh, of Grey, of Brougham? or, has the measure turned out as predicted by Lord Eldon? There is, unhappily, no doubt about it. The genius, the liberality, and the eloquence were wrong; the narrowness, the bigotry, and the prejudice were right. It would be childish to deny that we have raised up among ourselves a party which is neither Liberal nor Conservative, neither English nor Irish; which holds its allegiance to a foreign power paramount to its allegiance to its domestic sovereign." The article concludes by saying that "the predictions of Lord Eldon are less than true." Yet our various Governments insanely persist in giving to this party greater political influence; and the present Government continue to make almost all their appointments to office out of its ranks; thus, as it were, placing disaffection at a premium, and loyalty at a discount.

To endeavour to meet such great evils by exposing these inconsistencies, and lifting up beacon lights against these dangers, has been our high privilege and function, which, with God's blessing, we have carried out with some measure of success. All that seems wanting is *union among Protestants*, to restore the ancient landmarks. To accomplish this seems almost hopeless; yet for it we hope and labour still. Whatever others may think, we at least are determined to maintain our testimony without compromising one iota of what we believe truth and duty justify and demand.

In this great and glorious work all we ask is a candid and diligent examination of the principles which we promulgate, and the work we undertake. Approbation we only ask for where we deserve it, and we reasonably seek for and expect an amount of the generous aid of our friends, which shall be commensurate with the importance of the noble work which has been entrusted to our care and direction.

With reference to our finances, we think it only right to remind our friends that our work demands quadrupled income, and this work we are prepared to do, if liberally supported. We desire, if possible, to send deputations throughout England, Ireland, and Scotland, to co-operate with kindred societies in bringing before the attention of the masses of Protestant citizens, and of the authorities, the glorious truth that righteousness exalteth a nation, but that sin is a reproach to any people.

The above report was unanimously adopted.

The *Constitutionnel* publishes a letter addressed by Baron Molroguier, of Ferriers, in the department of the Charente-Inferieure, to the Bishop of Orleans, on the subject of the attack made by the prelate in his recent letter on Mgr. Raillon, one of his predecessors in the see of Orleans, and great uncle of M. Molroguier. The baron accuses the bishop of having "outraged" and "calumniated" Mgr. Raillon, and affirms, in contradiction to Mgr. Dupanloup—1. That Mgr. Raillon never took the civil oath of the clergy; 2. That he did not administer the diocese of Orleans "in spite of the Pope;" 3. That he never ceased during the whole course of his life to be in communion with the church. The baron, in the course of his letter, states that, both as ecclesiastic and bishop, Mgr. Raillon was always held in great respect both by his flock and his colleagues. The *Opinione National* thinks that the Bishop of Orleans cannot possibly leave this letter without an answer.

FRENCH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.—At the last sitting, a paper was presented by M. Goulier on the form to be given to the magnetic needle, and the nature of the cap on which it rests. The most advantageous form of the needle, according to the author, is that of a rectilineal lozenge, having a length not exceeding 110 millimetres, and a breadth not exceeding 6 millimetres; thickness not to be more than three-tenths of a millimetre at the utmost. The caps should be of agate, but garnets, sapphires, and rubies furnish much better ones, not liable to break or wear out the fine point of the pivot. The most delicate dipping-needles should be hung upon rubies. M. Bellieni presented some graduated limbs for magnetic compasses made of aluminum and aluminum bronze, containing two per cent. of copper. The advantages obtained are a great diminution of size and extreme lightness.

THE CHURCH.—We learn, by recent advices from Australia, that the Rev. Archibald Crawford, grandson of the late Hugh Crawford, Esq. of Orangefield, has been appointed by the bishop to the Archdeaconry of Castlemaine, Christ Church Parsonage, Castlemaine, Victoria. The appointment was quite unsolicited by Mr. Crawford.

ILLNESS OF MR. DRUMMOND, M.P.—We regret to hear of the serious illness of Mr. Henry Drummond, M.P.; whose state of health for some time past has been such as to occasion great anxiety to his family, and to prevent his attendance in the House of Commons.

THE STRENGTH OF IRON SHIPS.

At a large and influential meeting, held at the Royal Institution, Liverpool, last week, Mr. Fairbairn, C.E., who was the principal speaker, said that the subject of iron ship-building was of deep importance to a large mercantile community like this; and having become convinced, after a long series of experiments, that there were many defects in the principles adopted in the construction of iron ships, his object was to lay before that meeting his views. The great principle which he laid down for constructing an iron vessel was, the acquirement of the same area at the top as at the bottom; and ships should be so constructed that the greatest strength of material should be in the centre, and that the deck should be as strong as the keel. In the present state of our knowledge we were greatly deficient in our principles of construction. The strength of the stringers might be gradually reduced towards the centre; and he wished it to be borne in mind, that the greatest strength of material was requisite in the centre, and that if the material in the centre was double the strength of that at the extremities, they would obtain greater strength, while only the same amount of material was required. He urged that a ship ought to be constructed according to the laws of nature, and when shipbuilders departed from such laws they were sure to go wrong. He recommended the adoption of longitudinal stringers and the cellular system—the plan adopted in the construction of the Great Eastern. He had frequently visited that vessel during the time she was being built, and having also seen the plans, he was convinced she was the strongest ship afloat in proportion to her size. To obtain a sufficient amount of resistance for the deck, he recommended that a hollow longitudinal cell should be placed on each side of the hatches, and another triangular cell on each side of the vessel immediately beneath the bulwarks. These would require to be supported; and he proposed that they should be riveted to the bulkhead. They had all heard what iron plates were, and he earnestly urged the shipbuilders not to spare a little expense to get good material; he had had material in his place which was little better than pipe-clay. He merely said this to show that a great deal of bad material was manufactured; and when it got into a vessel all rules of construction were useless. The greatest care should be exercised in the choice of material, and it should be carefully tested. Twenty to thirty shillings a ton would make all the difference, and all iron plates should be double wrought. Iron was infinitely better than wood, being six to eight times stronger; and, when properly united, was the best material which could be used for the purpose he was describing. It only remained for him to urge upon the shipbuilders the absolute necessity of adopting every means to improve the strength of iron vessels, which had gained so many advantages for this country, and which would still tend to secure to her supremacy on the seas.

THE CATTLE AUCTION AT BALLINAHINA.

This sale came off on Wednesday last, the day being most propitious, and the attendance of buyers large. After partaking of a splendid lunch, the company adjourned to the cattle yard, and the auction commenced with 40 head of in-calf cows, which ranged from £8 to £13 each, or an average of about £9. Twenty-one year-and-a-half old heifers brought from £4 4s. to £5 10s. each, or an average of £4 15s., and a two-year-old bull sold for £13 13s., calves £2 2s., sows £3 15s. The auction terminated at four o'clock, with good wishes to the proprietor and host, Mr. Denis O'Brien, whose hospitality was of a real Irish character.—*Cork Examiner.*

COLLIERY EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF ELEVEN LIVES.

A very serious colliery explosion occurred on Thursday, at Higham, near Barnsley, in one of the pits the property of Messrs. Charlesworth. Eleven men and boys perished by the fire-damp, and three others were terribly injured. It appears that between one and two o'clock, the bottom steward, Mr. Ainsworth, whilst in the pit, had his attention attracted by some slight noise, immediately after which some men came from the bottom, and informed him that an explosion had taken place on the North side. He then went to the top, and having got assistance, without delay descended. He discovered in that part of the pit, where fourteen men and boys were at work, that only three were alive. These were with all possible speed brought to the top and conveyed to their homes. The bodies of the eleven poor fellows were then brought up, and presented a most painful appearance, they evidently having suffered not only from the fire-damp, but also from the after-damp, being much bruised and burnt. The bodies were at once removed to their respective homes. Several of the wives of the men were present when the bodies were got out, and it need scarcely be said that a scene of a most distressing and painful character occurred, as each, blackened and bruised, yet recognisable, husband or son was claimed. The pit, which is situated in a rather wild part of the district, has been hitherto very free from accidents; the owners, the well-known and wealthy firm of the Messrs. Charlesworth's, having introduced into their numerous collieries all the aids for the prevention of accidents which modern science has developed. The colliery is a very extensive one, 210 yards deep, in which three seams of coal are worked; the deepest, the well-known Silkstone bed, being 210 yards deep. It was whilst working at this seam that the accident occurred. Happily, the explosion was confined to one of the workings; otherwise a more serious calamity might have taken place, as there were at least 120 men and boys in the pit at the time. It is rather singular that, contrary to explosions from fire-damp, no report was heard, the men at the top not being aware of the matter until the bottom steward communicated the fact to the manager, Mr. Depledge. The cause of the accident does not as yet appear to be known.

THE GOOD OLD DAYS.—Millions of money have been spent in bribery and corruption, and who can say—except those whose interest it is to keep the secret—how it went, or to whom? I tell you, men were bought and sold, like sheep, in the pocket boroughs, and sold themselves to the highest bidder in the counties and boroughs that were open to the contests. A drunken tinker might have ridden to the poll in the carriage of a duchess, if the time were short and the numbers equal. During the polling for some northern county—I forget exactly which now—one of the candidates found out that two of the freeholders were living away in Cornwall. He sent for them, and they were brought in two post-chaises (each would have his own), a distance of two hundred and ninety miles, at an expense of above a hundred pounds, for they lived like fighting-cocks on the road. They were paid a hundred and fifty each besides for coming; but the best of the joke was, that when they arrived they were so drunk that they both voted against the very man who had brought them!—*Once a Week.*

THE POPE AND M. GUIZOT.—A Paris letter in the *Nord* says:—"At a dinner recently given by the Decazes, all the principal men of the old monarchical parties were assembled. Mgr. Sacconi, the Papal Nuncio, was present, and sat near M. Guizot. The Nuncio and the ex-Minister, who, it may be remembered, is a Protestant, seemed to be on the best possible terms. M. Guizot having spoken at some length in favour of the temporal power of the Pope, the Nuncio exclaimed, 'Sir, you defend the cause of his Holiness better than some Catholics.' I have not, however, heard that M. Guizot replied to this compliment as he might certainly have done—'It is because I am no a Catholic.'"

A body of Constabulary have arrived at Tourmakeady, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Crime and Outrage Act.

NURSES AND CRINOLINE.—Fortunate it is if her skirts do not catch fire, and if the nurse does not give herself up a sacrifice together with her patient, to be burnt in her own petticoats. I wish the Registrar-General would tell us the exact number of deaths by burning occasioned by this absurd and hideous custom. But if people will be stupid, let them take measures to protect themselves from their own stupidity—measures which every chemist knows, such as putting alum into starch, which prevents starched articles of dress from blazing up. I wish, too, that people who wear crinoline could see the indecency of their own dress as other people see it. A respectable elderly woman stooping forward, invested in crinoline, exposes quite as much of her own person to the patient lying in the room as any opera dancer does on the stage. But no one will ever tell her this unpleasant truth.—*Miss Nightingale's Notes on Nursing.*

LOUGH CORRIB TRAFFIC.—The traffic on Lough Corrib is rapidly increasing. On Tuesday the lake steamer, Father Daly, brought down for the Dublin market a full and valuable cargo, consisting of fat cattle, sheep, and pigs, the property of Benjamin Lee Guinness, Esq. Immediately after its arrival the cargo was transmitted to its destination by railway.—*Galway Vindicator.*

MISS BURDETT COUTTS' MUNIFICENT GIFTS.—In a convocation held on Thursday evening, the munificent offers of Miss Burdett Coutts, consisting of a valuable collection of Devonshire fossils, to be called the "Fengeley Collection," and the transfer to the chancellor, masters, and scholars of the university of the sum of £5,000 Three per Cent. Consolidated Annuities, the dividends arising therefrom to be paid to two scholars to be termed "The Burdett Coutts Geological Scholarship," were accepted. It was also agreed to affix the university seal to a letter of thanks to that lady for her large and valuable gifts to the university.

DUBLIN LOCAL MARINE BOARD.—An examination for certificates of competency in navigation and seamanship was held before Capt. Maclean, R.N., the examiner at the Marine Board, on Thursday and Friday, when the following persons were found qualified for the rank specified:—Mr. George Warren, native of Clontarf, county of Dublin, for master in home trade passenger ships: Mr. John Gill, a native of Whitehaven, county of Cumberland, for only mate: Mr. John Evans Stevenson, a native of Whitehaven, county Cumberland, for only mate: Mr. James Miller, a native of the Island of Orkney, for only mate; Mr. Herbert Taylor, a native of Dublin, for first mate: Mr. John Huddart, a native of Maryport, county of Cumberland, for master in foreign-going ships: Mr. John Archbold, a native of Rush, county Dublin, for only mate.

A Paris correspondent of the *Independance* denies "on authority, and in the most positive manner," that the *Journal des debats* has been, or is to be, sold.

SATURDAY'S DESPATCHES.

THE FOLLOWING APPEARED IN OUR SECOND AND THIRD EDITIONS OF SATURDAY:—

FRANCE, AND M. THOUVENAL'S CIRCULAR.

M. Thouvenal's last circular is carried about the streets of Paris, at one sou, as the answer of the French Government to the Pope's encyclical letter. The Republican party in the corps Legislatif will support the treaty of commerce against the protectionists

INDIA COMMERCIAL NEWS.

[BY RED SEA TELEGRAPH.]

BOMBAY, JAN. 26.—Exchange on London is 2s 1¼d. The money market is tighter, the markets generally are dull.

THE CHINESE DIFFICULTY.

The *Star* says it has reason to believe that the Government are in possession of recent intelligence from Pekin, by way of St. Petersburgh, to the effect that, the Emperor of China is disposed to make very reasonable concessions for the purpose of adverting further hostilities, and that if these pacific dispositions are met in an honourable spirit by England all further contest may by avoided.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The overland mail has arrived with advices from Calcutta to January 10, Bombay 17, Hong Kong, Dec. 30.

The expeditionary force from India to China, was not expected to be ready much before March. Fourteen of her Majesty's Infantry Regiments are to proceed to China. The Cavalry Regiments had not been detailed, but two squadrons of the 1st Dragoon Guards had received orders.

Business at Calcutta at a stand in consequence of the advance in freights. In the import market prices advancing. At Bombay, January 17th, freights firm, rates to Liverpool 32s 6d to 35s. The London mail of Nov. 10th reached Hong Kong, on December 27th. The Chinese were making vast defensive preparations in the north. Canton and Hong Kong import markets very dull. At Shanghai, owing to an arrangement with the native authorities, a good business doing in import goods. Market almost cleared, and goods sold, to arrive. Tea market generally dull, and without variation.

SPAIN.

FERRARA, FRIDAY EVENING.—Governor Farini arrived here to-day, and was enthusiastically received by the inhabitants.

A general illumination has taken place, and a grand ball has been given by the Marquis de Costabill.

THE BISHOP OF ORLEANS.

The action for libel brought by the *Siecle* against the Bishop of Orleans is announced to come off on the 1st March.

THE BUDGET AND THE FATE OF THE MINISTRY.

The *Morning Star*, referring to Mr. du Cane's amendment on the Budget, says, a decision adverse to the Government must be followed, of necessity, by a dissolution of Parliament; the division will probably not be taken before Friday next; there is time, therfore, for the country to speak out. In this amendment is involved the fate of the Treaty with France, and the opening up to British industry of an entirely new market of not less than 36,000,000 of customers, and the tax gather of some 400 articles of commerce imported from abroad, and of the hitherto crippled manufacture of paper.

THE BUDGET AND THE CABINET.

A letter in the *Herald* indicates the line of argument that will probably be taken by the Conservative party, in support of M. du Canss amendment.

The *Herald* complains that we are going out of our way to increase a very formidable deficit by throwing away millions of revenue upon an experiment, while it is certain we are merely tiding over the year's difficulties to encounter still larger, and it defies Mr. Gladstone to meet even the ordinary expenditure next year without a shilling income. We must look forward to a heavier expenditure next year rather than a reduction. The most prudent of our Legislators must rely more confidently on the naval and military estimates than the commercial Treaty for our defence. We must pay for the adoption of the new system, or, possibly, for the re-construction of a very large steam fleet. He would be a bold man, who, with such a Minister as Lord Palmerston, in power, would venture to declare against the possibility of war within the next six months. In the Commercial Treaty there is a humiliating sense of our having come out of the late negociations with considerably the worst of the bargain.

The *Times* says, no one expected the Commercial Treaty, and its concomitant measures, to pass without opposition, but the weapon has yet to be forged that shall destroy it. It is not by the couple of negatives, of which Mr. Du Cane's amendment consists, which, in this instance, happens to make up an affirmative by contradicting one another.

Mr. Gladstone in his letter to Mr. Glyn, admits his proposals to be not yet in their firm shape. This is still more the case with the Commercial Treaty. Mr. du Cane's resolution, could we suppose it successful, would prevent the full consideration we desire to see given to the many subjects comprised in the Budget, and would, besides, plunge us into a long financial struggle at home, besides adding to our difficulties abroad.

THE VOLUNTEERS' DINNER.

The Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief, has signified his intention of presiding at the dinner of the Volunteer Officers, to be given on 7th March.

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.

It appears, from an advertisement in the *Freeman's Journal* of this morning, that the Lord Mayor of this city, in compliance with a requisition, has convened a meeting of the citizens to consider the above subject. It will be held in the Queen's Royal Theatre, on Friday evening, the 24th instant.

IRISH SPIRITUAL PEERS.—The Irish representative spiritual peers for the session of 1859-60 are his Grace the Archbishop of Armagh (now in the 87th year of his age), and the Bishops of Derry, Cashel, and Limerick. The present Bishop of Tuam, Lord Plunkett, as holding a seat already as a temporal peer of Parliament, does not take his turn in the rotation of the other Irish prelates.

THE MAGISTRACY. The Lord Lieutenant has appointed John O' Brien, Esq., Mountjoy-square, East, to the Commission of the Peace for the City of Dublin.

The Lord Chancellor has, on the recommendation of the Lieutenant of the County, appointed Richard Bond, Esq., of Fairy Hall, Rathowen, a Magistrate for the County of Westmeath.

His Grace the Duke of Leinster, accompanied by Robert Wybrants, Esq., visited the new schoolhouse of St. Mary's Parish, in Lower Dominick-street, on Tuesday last, and expressed himself greatly pleased with the entire establishment.

APPROACHING MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—It is understood that Sir Henry Cottrell, Bart., will, during the present season, lead to the hymeneal altar Miss Seymour, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. Sir Hamilton and Lady Seymour.

NEW QUEEN'S COUNSEL.—William Jenkins, LL.D., Matthew O'Donnell, and Charles Hare Hemphill, Esqrs. have been called to the Inner Bar by the Lord Chancellor.

WATER SUPPLY.—An important meeting took place on Wednesday, at the Board-room of the Midland Great Western Railway, on the settlement of the above interesting subject. It was composed of the Midland Board, with a large deputation from the Great Southern and Western, and the Secret Water Committee of the Corporation. The question of obtaining a supply from the Canals and the terms of payment, a guarantee for quantity, and other leading matters, were, we understand, the subjects discussed. Most of the leading obstacles were, we hear, happily removed; but some little remain unsettled, and a postponement to Tuesday next was agreed on, when a final answer will be given as to where we shall get our water supply.

A student riot took place at the Roman University on the 6th. The students surrounded the rector, and forced him to tear up and commit to the flames the address so the Pope which has been hawked about for signature.

The health of the King of Sweden, which lately caused some uneasiness, is now decidedly improved, and his Majesty may be considered in a state of convalescence.

THE DEFENCE OF HOLDEN.—We are informed that a well-known solicitor of this town has declined, notwithstanding the offer of very large fees by the prisoner's wife, to undertake the defence of Holden, who will be indicted on the separate charges of the murder of Constable M'Clelland, and an aggravated assault on Sub-Inspector Matthew. The case has been consigned to a Strabane attorney, who, it is said, will be directed by Mr. John Rea of Belfast.

MAIL NEWS.

The mails from Calcutta and China left Dover at two o'clock this morning.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

The Bank accounts published last night indicates that the late financial pressure has entirely ceased.

THE UNION DISCOUNT COMPANY.

The prospectus has been issued of the Union Discount Company, capital £240,000. Its object is to furnish facilities to traders of the middle class.

THE RAILWAY MARKET.

Yesterday the railway market was again inactive, but firmly supported, the public continuing to invest moderately in the more eligible stocks.

THE PRODUCE MARKETS

During the week have all been generally active, the proposed abolition of the duties upon numerous articles having at present exercised but a slight influence on prices.

COMMERCIAL.

The failure of Messrs. Smith, Searle, and Co., Commission merchants in the east Indian trade, was announced yesterday. The liabilities are estimated at between £20,000 and £30,000.

The increase in the exports of 1859 over the previous year is 12 per cent., and is 7½ per cent. more than in 1857, the most active year ever known. On the removal of the Indian Council, midsummer next, the old India House in Leadenhall-street will be sold. It occupies slightly more than an acre, and according to report an offer of £200,000 has already been made for it (it is said), as a terminus for all the principal Railways.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, FEB. 18.—Sugar little doing to-day. Market steady. Coffee, there is more inquiry, prices are 6d higher for the week. Tea quiet. Common congou quoted nominally at 1s 5½d. Rice steady. Salipetre inactive. Market very quiet.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET FEB. 18.—Farmers' wheat.—Supply small, but trade brisk, at 1s. per quarter advance. South country and foreign in more demand, at Tuesday's prices, but factors required an advance. Flour held for extreme rates, and is more saleable. Malting barley Steady demand for fine sorts. Grinding also in request. Oats held for 1s. advance. Beans and peas firm, buyers at rather more money.

CORK CORN MARKET, FEB 18.—White wheat, 25s 0d; red, 23s 0d to 26 0d; barley, 16s to 18s 0d; oats, 12s to 14s 0d.

SHIPPING.

QUEENSTOWN.—Arrived—Timora (s.s.) from Cork. Sailed—Hertshire, London; James Hall, Greenock; Louis, Newcastle; Propeller, (s.s) Milford.

THE EMPEROR AND THE POPE.

(FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE GLOBE.)

PARIS, FRIDAY.—The *Moniteur* of to-day publishes a circular, dated 12th February, addressed by M. Thouvenal to the Duke of Gramont, French Ambassador at Rome. This circular examines the recent facts which have caused the present state of affairs in the Legations and states the reasons of the evill, and to whom belongs the responsibility of it. M. Thouvenal recalls the events in the Romagna before and during the late war, and endeavours to show that from the day the Austrians evacuated the Romagna the accomplished facts were unavoidable. At the beginning of hostilities the neutrality of the Holy See was proclaimed. The Austrians could, therefore, in complete security continue to watch for the maintenance of public order in the Legations as we did in Rome. It is not for us to judge the reasons which determined Austria to discontinue her mission while France remained faithful to hers. The Austrians having left, the inhabitants rather found themselves, than made themselves masters. The insurrection cannot, therefore, be imputed to France. M. Thouvenal recalls the counsel given by the Emperor to his Holiness on the 14th of July last to grant reforms, which advice was not followed. Rome allowed every opportunity for reconciling the Legations to pass away. The Emperor then addressed his letter of the 31st of December to the Pope. M. Thouvenal then passes in review the proofs of devotedness which the Imperial Government has given to the Pope in affairs of the interior, as well as of the exterior, since 1848, and adds:—

"From this statement it can be deduced how much satisfaction it would have afforded, and would still afford, the Government, to give its support to a combination capable of relieving the embarrassments of the Holy See, but in this case the good will of France runs the risk of encountering insurmountable difficulties. The question is not only to restore the Legations to the Pope, but the means must also be found for maintaining them in his possession without having to follow up a new intervention by a fresh occupation. Events have shown how powerless this measure would be to remedy the evil. Public opinion in Europe on this subject is formed. The occupation has been condemned by the lesson of the past. Such a policy is to-day impossible; therefore the moment had really arrived to discover a different combination, when the Emperor stated the necessity of it to the Pope. Evident interests and pressing considerations had brought the Holy See to such a necessity. A firm and absolute resolution to refuse to recognise the real nature of the present state of affairs would aggravate it more and more, and would, at last, create insurmountable difficulties. On the contrary, should the Holy see decide to leave the religious region, to which the question does not really belong, in order to return to the ground of the temporal interests which alone are at stake, his Holiness would then bring about, however late, changes favourable to his cause. In any case, it would then allow the Emperor to lend his support to a conciliatory and reasonable policy." The Duke of Gramont is authorised to read and to leave a copy of this despatch with the Cardinal Antonelli.

DUBLIN AND WICKLOW RAILWAY COMPANY.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS.

The accompanying statements of capital and revenue accounts show the receipts and expenditure for the half-year ended 31st December, 1859. A table annexed (page 2) shows also at one view the traffic of the half-year on each line and the whole undertaking, in comparison with the traffic of the corresponding half of the previous year. It will be seen that there has been an increase of traffic receipts on the Wicklow line of £2,528 2s. 10., and on the Kingstown line of £1,133 18s. 8d., giving an increase on the whole of £3,962 1s. 6d., on comparison with the corresponding half-year ended 31st December, 1858. On the whole year, ended 31st December 1859, as compared with the corresponding previous year, there has been an increase of traffic receipts of £5,280 0s. 8d. on the Wicklow line, and £2,945 13s. 10d. on the Kingstown line, giving a total increase of £8,225 14s. 6d. on the year's traffic. Their results are the more satisfactory, as the previous accounts had already shown considerable increase of traffic over preceding periods. Under the agreement of 1st October, 1859, which has been formally executed by both companies since the last general meeting, the Kingstown Company has become entitled to one year's rent or per centage of 5 per cent. on the passenger traffic between Harcourt-street Terminus and Bray, and between Kingstown and Bray respectively. This percentage or diversion rent amounts, for the